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The choice on June 9

A cynical observer of the two political parties and one alliance of parties that are seeking power in next week's general election might describe them in the following terms. The Tories are a wolf in sheep's clothing, a party that has abandoned consensus but is hiding, for the next six days, behind an astonishingly bland manifesto. Labour is a sheep in wolf's clothing, a party that is defending with honest desperation the civilized post-1945 settlement of British society but has chosen to express this defence in language which appears to undermine the consensus on which a successful defence must depend. The Social Democrats and Liberals are sheep in sheep's clothing, two perhaps anemic parties that are alternately repelled by the red-blooded intentions of the Tories and the red-blooded language of Labour.

The future of higher education under the two-and-a-half available governments after June 9 can only sensibly be discussed in the context of such descriptions. For their manifestos obscure as much as they reveal about their intentions for universities, polytechnics, and colleges. True to these maybe cynical descriptions, the Tories say as little as possible as blandly as possible; Labour says as much as possible as extravagantly as possible; while the SDP-Liberal Alliance's views on higher education have a blameworthy-like reasonableness that is too sweet to believe.

The broad strategies of the parties on economic and social policy are far more important for higher education than their detailed and direct proposals for post-18 education. This has always been true: higher education occupies a comparatively low position on the political agenda, partly because a mass electoral campaign hardly expected to be excited by policy in an area from which four-fifths of them are entirely excluded, partly (and consequently) because the parties have never developed distinctive and competitive policies for higher education. It is even more true in 1983, because the crisis of unemployment - particularly among the young and the under-qualified has, rightly, focused attention on the needs of 16 to 19-year-olds. As a result higher education is even further down the queue than usual.

So what matters to universities, polytechnics and colleges are the parties' contrasting attitudes to public expenditure. If a new Tory government continues its attacks on the public services paid for out of general taxation, whether because they believe there are strict limits to what can be afforded as the 'welfare' or out of the driving ideological conviction of the dominant Thatcherite wing, higher education will continue to be a prominent victim. Similarly if a Labour government increases public expenditure to create jobs and to restore the cuts made in the welfare state since 1979, higher education will almost as automatically benefit.

All this is simply to say what has been obvious since the late 1960s: what happens in the Treasury is far more important for higher education than what happens in the Department of Education and Science. Ever since proper surveys of public expenditure were first introduced and the public cost of higher education became a significant item within that expenditure as a result of the Robbins and binary expansions, the fate of universities, polytechnics and colleges has been tied to that of public expenditure as a whole. They rise together and fall together. The level of public expenditure of course, is dependent in turn on the government's commitment to the welfare state and devotion to Keynesian economic management.

This can have paradoxical results. In its detailed policy for higher education Labour may be the closest and so seek to meddle in the cause of reform, but its broad economic and social policy makes it higher education's inevitable

friend. Equally detailed Tory policies may respect (over-respect, some would say) the traditions of higher education, and of the universities in particular, yet just as inevitably they are its enemies because of their general approach to public expenditure and economic management.

This paradox has been well illustrated over the past four years of Conservative rule. The first Secretary of State, Mr Carlisle, was a decent enough man. Yet he presided over the most serious attack on the universities since the great depression. He appeared to have no discernible higher education policy. So far as his views could be discovered, he seemed generally to approve of British higher education as it was. The trouble arose from the fact that the Government wanted to spend much less money. Even his disastrous policy of full-cost fees for overseas students probably started out as an ingenious attempt to square the circle, to make cuts that would hurt no one (who was British).

His successor, Sir Keith Joseph, has acquired a more ferocious reputation mainly because he does not seem to be able to restrain himself from searching for left-wing sociologists under every conceivable bed. In fact under his rather strophic tutelage the DES has fought a moderately successful rear-guard action against the imposition of further cuts (which up to a year ago seemed all too likely and may be likely again all too soon if Mrs Thatcher achieves her dreamed-of Tory landslide). In fact a significant share of the cuts, especially in university income, has been discreetly clawed back under such implausible disguises as 'new blood' lectureships and 'restructuring' funds.

'The broad strategies of the parties on economic and social policy are far more important than their detailed proposals on post-18 education'

Much of the credit for this has to go to Mr Waldegrave, who has been a particularly effective and vigorous minister. If - and, of course, it is an impossible if - the cuts could be forgotten, it would almost be possible to agree with most of Mr Waldegrave's policies. The creation of the National Advisory Body, in particular, was a decisive and courageous act. A Labour minister might well have tripped over the details. His university policy, clawing back money under very programme headings, nudging the UGC towards a more open role in policy making, stimulating a wider debate about the evolution of the universities, has also been positive and by the rather low standards set in Mrs Thatcher's Government enlightened.

Alas, Mr Waldegrave is not the Tory government. He is one of the most prominent of the younger liberal Tories, the natural heirs to Pym and Prior. Nor is Sir Keith a Thatcher disciple. Although an ideological Conservative, he is of the All Souls rather than the 'Get on Your Bike' school, and he is a man of genuine intellectual independence. The fact that for the last two years higher education policy has been directed by one of the most enlightened Tory 'wits', a lightly superstitious Tory 'wit', a lightly superstitious Tory 'wit', a lightly superstitious Tory 'wit', is a happy circumstance. But it is a cause for anxiety rather than relief. The Tories' more higher education policies may not have been too bad, but there is no guarantee that even this limited advantage would be prolonged after June 9 and its macro-higher education policy is as bleak as ever.

The SDP and Liberals have a different but associated problem. Their detailed policies for higher education are unexceptional: pragmatic, liberal, workable proposals which can really only be criticized for the bias, of information rather than preference, towards the universities that they betray. Still this is hardly surprising for a party that can probably command an absolute majority of votes in the vice chancellors' committee!

But in the end the Alliance's sensible policies can count for little more than Mr Waldegrave's sound record in the detailed administration of higher education policies over the past two years. His record is negated by the Tories' overarching policy on economic and social affairs from which destructive cuts inevitably must flow; in a similar way their sensible policies are compromised, if not vitiated, by the Alliance's general lack of credibility in economic and social policy. The basis of this lack of credibility, of course, is the conviction that the Alliance cannot win. In some ways it is very unfair: after all, it is Labour not the Alliance which has produced an outrageously mealy-mouthed name for the inevitable and necessary incomes policy. Yet part of the credibility gap can be explained by the feeling that there is a vacuum at the heart of the Alliance's programme. The Tories' anti-Keynesianism might work; so might Labour's ultra-Keynesianism. But the Alliance's semi-Keynesianism?

So finally to Labour, still after the Bennite was the official and the real opposition to Mrs Thatcher's Toryism. It is difficult to feel great enthusiasm for Labour's detailed policies on post-18 education. In practice they are not very different from the Alliance's, only more expensive. Their apparent expense can be explained as the price of hedge. For there is a lot of fudge about in Labour's programme. Most special interests have been, superficially, placated; most interesting new ideas and fashions incorporated somehow. The result is a haze. What is Labour's policy on research, on diversity within the university sector, on the binary policy and the future of the NAB? It is hard to tell for sure.

Yet these detailed policies are essentially secondary for the reasons discussed earlier. What really matters is Labour's central strategy for combating unemployment and restoring and protecting the welfare state. At this point in the argument it becomes a question of faith - just as whether Mrs Thatcher's radical Tory policies will eventually produce a new east-west renaissance Britain rather than a deindustrialized desert is a question of faith. A question of faith, but also a question of values. It is worth remembering that our modern system of higher education has been largely created since 1945, under Labour or liberal Tory governments. So we may not be able sensibly to remain aloof from the defences of the values of post-war society.

The safest prediction today seems to be that Mrs Thatcher will be returned to power next Thursday, although possibly without the landslide she desires. One view is that higher education will not have a great deal to worry about. Waldegrave will continue even without Waldegrave, while the Tory leaders will turn their attention to the large-scale privatization of the nationalized industries and leave those inextricable public services alone. The other view is that we will have passed a landmark in British political history. One term of Mrs Thatcher could be absorbed by social democratic Britain; in two terms she will swallow it up. The first view is probably naively optimistic; the second a misleading exaggeration. One thing that can safely be said about next week's election is that a majority will vote either Labour or Alliance. So the centre-left is a secure majority. Whether it is, in some form, will have to be seen. It might be doubtful. But there are still six days to go.

Laurie Taylor



'I want a new Labour academic constituency.' Christopher PHE THES, May 13.)

I mean, there were having a perfectly reasonable conversation about the pros and cons of the present nuclear arms situation. What about Reagan managing to get the bulk of the MX program accepted? Well, that sort of thing. The type of issues which are coming up in the election. Professor Wernitz had some interesting remarks on the way in which the whole debate on MX was back to the Carter administration. And I must say from that perspective there was a great deal to be said on both sides.

Really? Oh yes. And some discussion presumably on SS 20 threat? Naturally. You know, the general debate over precise numbers and who you can trust in these matters. Very much a 50-50 situation as far as one could tell. Sounds interesting. Was it then that it happened? No, not then. We went on to other aspects of the debate.

What, like the sitting of cruise missiles in this country? Yes, that's right. Doctor Kasselbaum had some useful details there on how cruise missiles are really not exactly like other missiles but more like air-craft without a pilot. And there was very much a six of one and half a dozen of the other about the issue.

Fascinating. And that's what started it? No, no. We went on to general problems of disarmament then. What - unilateral versus multilateral? That's right. The pros and cons of both sides, right and left, with inevitably some reference to the protesters and of course the fact that matters weren't clearly black or white.

The Greenham women? Yes, exactly. You know, the problems about the limits of civil disobedience. Professor Duxbury was helpful there with his knowledge of international law and there was a general feeling that it was a case of swings and roundabouts. And then it happened?

Well, very nearly. We were just trying to pull the ends together on this occasion - more or less coming to the general conclusion that it was best position probably - the two extremes - you know, a sort of halfway house between the pragmatists and the idealists. And then it happened.

He just suddenly spoke? Absolutely. I mean up till then he hadn't opened his mouth. You know how Professor Lapping is sometimes. But at that very moment he suddenly leant forward and without apparently looking at anyone in particular he said, in that very flat voice of his, 'D'you know, I'm thinking of voting Labour this time. Round! Good heavens. And you got the point, he's carrying him off? Nothing else for it. He clearly needed help.

And what was the eventual diagnosis? Schizophrenia? Paranoia? No, none of those. Far worse really. A full member of the Senior Common Room at election time.

What was that? Unbalanced. Good God.

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Britain to lead on summit science pledge

by David Dickson

Britain is to take the lead in a new programme of scientific collaboration agreed by Western heads of state at last week's Williamsburg summit.

A pledge of closer collaboration in a wide range of fields of science and technology was one of the more significant agreements to emerge from the economic summit. It is expected to clear the way for increased funding of research projects with a strong international component.

Giving such collaboration high political priority was proposed at last year's summit by France's President Mitterrand. It was followed by a working party of science policy advisers from the seven nations involved (plus the European Economic Community) which outlined 18 areas where cooperation was timely and feasible.

At Williamsburg, the heads of state endorsed the working group's conclusions. And they also agreed that a further report on progress towards closer collaboration in the various areas listed would be presented to next year's meeting.

Coordination of the various projects has not yet been agreed; one suggestion is that it could be carried out

through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. However, since the next summit meeting will be held in Britain, principal responsibility will lie with the Prime Minister's chief scientific adviser.

The report, produced by what became known as the Versailles Working Group, summarized familiar arguments in favour of greater international collaboration in science and technology but also listed areas for solar system exploration to aquaculture where collaboration between two or more of the summit countries was, in most cases, already under way.

More significant was the training principle of enhanced co-operation, which has now received a blessing, the highest possible political level.

Dr John Marcum, assistant director of the US Office of Science Technology policy said: "Internal collaboration in science requires policy focus and a sense of direction which you do not get from bench-level scientists alone."

Greater international cooperation, on the grounds of sharing costs and eliminating duplication, has long been a goal of President Reagan's science advisor and OSTP director Dr George Keyworth.

Other areas in which the US is keen to collaborate with European partners are funding a major demonstration facility for fusion energy discussing plans for the next generation of particle accelerators for high energy physics, and remote sensing of earth resources from space.

European countries are keen to promote collaboration in areas more directly related to the application of technology. France and Britain, for example, have agreed to head a project aimed at exchanging research data in biotechnology, and a meeting is planned soon to discuss collaborative research and the development of an international research network.

So far, the US has conspicuously stayed out of the biotechnology project. However it was precisely such areas that President Mitterrand had in mind at Versailles, describing it as a necessary step towards an international division of labour in high technology.

Dr Robin Nicholson of the Cabinet Office said: "The single most important outcome of these events is that science and technology have now been discussed at two successive summits by the heads of state and government. That has never happened before; and it must be significant for science and technology that it is happening now."



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Lack of applicants may force fellowship scheme to close

by Jon Turney

A prestigious fellowship scheme designed to promote academic-industrial collaboration may be wound up if more applicants do not come forward this year.

The Industrial Fellowships Scheme, launched by both the Royal Society and the Science and Engineering Research Council, but it has only a handful of fellows in three years. It is a frequent call for strengthening links between firms and academic researchers. The scheme is very disappointed

with the take-up so far and the council this week appealed for more applications.

Mr Peter Black of the council's fellowships office said that the SERC and the Royal Society initially earmarked £100,000 a year to start the scheme and hoped to begin with at least 10 awards a year at £10,000 each. But the full sum had not been spent in any year since the scheme was set up.

The Industrial Fellowships Scheme is open to researchers in industry or universities and polytechnics who want to work on the other side for six months or a year. It offers full reimbursement



Business dean warned

by Ngaio Crequer

The vice chancellor of City University has warned the dean of the business school not to discuss the future relationship between the school and university until senate has debated the issue.

Dr Raoul Franklin was responding to the issue of a discussion document listing several options for the business school, despite a council resolution that the school must continue to be a department of the university.

This week senate was due to discuss the council resolution and the discussion document, which favours the business school negotiating directly with the University Grants Committee, along the lines of the London Business School.

The THES recently revealed that Professor Brian Griffiths, the dean of

the business school, had had private talks with Sir Keith Joseph about the future organization of the school.

The vice chancellor wrote to the dean to say that the discussion document had come to his notice. "I must formally request that you individually and your staff collectively desist from further discussion of the relationship between the business school and the university until both the external lines of communication have been cleared through me and also senate has had the opportunity of debating the council resolution."

"In order to give authority to this request may I bring to your attention the statutory provision for senate to 'give directions to the boards, schools, departments or divisions' and remind you of the terms of your conditions of service."

NAB bids for teacher education role

The National Advisory Body this week bid for a leading role in teacher education policy, where it has been restricted to a minor part so far.

A report by a four-man review group, which was accepted by the NAB board, called for "greater recognition of the integration of the initial teacher training with the rest of advanced further education provision in institutions". It added that planning should reflect this interrelationship.

As a result, the board agreed to recommend the establishment of a permanent working group on education and a request for representation of the Advisory Committee for the Supply and Education of Teachers. The education group would advise both on

the development of teacher training and on the detailed distribution of places.

The recommendations reflect concern at the marginal role given to the NAB in last year's teacher education cuts. Consultation took place only after the proposed distribution of places had been finalized and board members felt that their own, larger rationalization exercise for 1984/85 had been preempted in some cases.

The review group considered it vital that the NAB should assume responsibility for institutional allocations of numbers in the local authority sector. Such a change would bring the NAB into line with the University Grants Committee.

Backing for Tories upsets economists

by Paul Flather

Professor Patrick Minford, head of the Liverpool Research Group, has upset fellow economic forecasters by stating bluntly that the Conservative Party deserves unequivocal support on economic issues.

The allege that Professor Minford has broken an unwritten convention not to use forecasting statements to make party political judgments, especially as his group is heavily supported by public funds.

The group, based at Liverpool University, is to receive £65,000 a year from the Social Science Research Council for the next four years. Professor Minford has been an occasional advisor to the Conservatives, and his group follows a tough monetarist approach.

In a article in the group's quarterly bulletin published last week Professor Minford said his research suggests inflation can be brought down to zero through tight money control, that this will not impair recovery, and measures to cut taxes and curb union power will make substantial inroads into cutting unemployment.

He regretted that Labour and the Alliance had not followed such policies, and concluded: "Only the Conservative party has adopted all these policies, and therefore deserves unequalled support on economic issues."

Professor Robert Nield of Cambridge University said: "Forecasting and the reputation of forecasters will suffer if electioneering is not kept from forecasting. If forecasters want to go electioneering they should use a platform other than their own forecasts."

Other forecasters still practicing made criticisms but preferred to remain anonymous. Mr David Worswick, former head of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, said good sense suggested that the hustings and detached academic assessments did not go together.

Professor Minford, this week stood by his article: "I believe it is my duty to the taxpayer to say clearly where I stand."

Mr Michael Posner, chairman of the SSRC said: "We expect social scientists to express their views openly and with vigour."

PhD completion rates vary widely

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Latest PhD completion rates in science show a wide gulf between the best and worst universities. The returns from a survey of Science and Engineering Research Council-funded research students range from only 30 per cent at Queen Mary College, London to 70 per cent at Cambridge University.

The council asked the universities how many of the students who started research for a doctoral thesis in 1978 had submitted the finished work by October 1982, one year longer than the normal grant period for a PhD student.

Queen Mary emerges with the lowest completion rate after discounting colleges with less than 30 doctoral students. Three other institutions have four-year completion rates under 40 per cent - Reading University at 33 per cent, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology at 36 per cent and Southampton University at 37 per cent.

Of the other 24 colleges listed in the league table in the latest edition of the council's *Higher Education Statistics*, most have rates in the 40s or 50s, but five recorded rates over 60 per cent. Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham and Oxford universities were all over 60, and Cambridge had the highest rate with 70 per cent.

The council acknowledges that the global figures mask differences between departments in the same university and that the rates for completion may vary between different fields. But it defends the construction of the table on the grounds that writing up results "within a reasonable timescale" is an integral part of research training.

The figures the SERC has compiled also allow comparison between the council's own grant-awarding boards and committees. This gives some indication of the differences between subjects.

On this reckoning, students given awards by the nuclear physics board have the best record, with a 75 per cent four-year completion rate, perhaps reflecting the tight experimental schedules on the expensive apparatus needed in this field.

The astronomy, space and radio and science board committees are all between 45 and 60 per cent, but the engineering board students only managed a 37 per cent completion. The lowest figure, on a much smaller sample, comes from the joint committee of the SERC and the Social Science Research Council, with only 20.3 per cent of PhD grant holders finishing theses in four years.

This may be why the joint committee sponsored a study on the special difficulties of multidisciplinary postgraduate research last year. The results of this study have not yet been published.

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Academics counter call to arms

by Paul Flather

A call by the Duke of Edinburgh for university degree courses in military science has been greeted with scepticism by academics involved in the field, although they welcome the idea in principle.

The Duke told the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) in London last week that servicemen needed their own professional qualifications like doctors and lawyers, and existing courses did not meet the need.

Universities had seldom concerned themselves very much with military matters, he said. Yet wars and their consequences had more influence on the destiny of mankind than any other kind of human activity.

The exceptions he mentioned were King's College, London, which had a military science department in 1848, and Cambridge which had one before the last war and now offers a military studies option and an MPhil in international relations for mature officers.

"The idea that the profession is somehow not comparable with law, engineering, and medicine or that it should rank below Anglo-Saxon poetry, business studies, or the obscure sociological subjects so popular in most

universities, strikes me as entirely ludicrous," the Duke said.

But academics this week had serious doubts first about the feasibility of introducing the subject into universities without creating whole new departments, and second about the nature of military science as a coherent academic discipline.

Professor Michael Howard, regius professor of modern history at Oxford University, said: "There will be real difficulty in rooting this subject in universities, although in principle it seems a feasible idea."

In a report he co-authored for the Ministry of Defence in 1967, Professor Howard had supported the idea of degree courses based in the existing service colleges, approved by the Council for National Academic Awards, run by a Royal Defence Academy.

He doubted if a three-year undergraduate course in military science was tenable. "It is not really such a self-contained topic as the Duke believes. It draws on many subjects, such as sociology and international relations."

Dr Correlli Barnett, who holds a defence fellowship at Cambridge supported by the MoD, called for a study group of academic and military representatives to look at the problems of the idea, which he favoured in principle.

Dr Michael Dockrill, lecturer in war studies at King's, agreed about the problems of mounting an undergraduate course, and wondered about the cost and location of departments to teach the subject, although he thought it was "an excellent idea".

The Duke suggested a degree course should cover the history of warfare and MoD structure; defence policy, looking at defence philosophy, resources, and the assessment of nuclear and other "nasty" weapons; logistics, covering research, communications, and intelligence; and deployment, including international relations, treaties, peacekeeping, and propaganda.

At present, nine universities offer courses in strategic studies. Leeds and Lancaster have MoD-supported defence fellows, a scheme started in 1966, while Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and King's have taken over original fellowships from the MoD.

The Duke also proposed sandwich courses as an alternative to three-year degrees, and a centre for defence studies to be set up by the MoD.

Under the EEC draft resolution put by the European Council to the meeting, 18 to 25-year-olds would have been given the guarantee of a one-year period of vocational training to be taken any time during that period on top of an initial one year foundation training immediately after school.

The UK was able to block the resolution because other member states, such as Ireland, were unable to commit themselves to more than six months foundation training, whilst the UK already has a one year guarantee under the Youth Training Scheme which starts in September.

As a result Britain was able to force a compromise, much against the wishes

of the Italian and Greek governments whose major problem is with the 18-25 age group, whereby a guarantee of an added year of training was adopted.

The compromise agreed was that member states would do their utmost to provide at least six months training for 16-17 year olds who are out of work. This may eventually force Britain to deal with 17-year-olds who are unemployed but not schoolleavers who currently have no place under YTS.

For others, the ministers could only agree that member states would endeavour to provide vocational training to improve their skills and qualifications.

Meanwhile, a call on the further education service to become fully involved in the Youth Training Scheme and prevent it from becoming an entirely employer-based privatized scheme, came from the leading lecturer's union this week.

Speaking at a Coombe Lodge College conference, Mr Mick Farley, assistant secretary (FE) for the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education asked the further education service not to take a strictly negative approach, just because it is not the sole agency for YTS.

"Not to cooperate with the YTS will be both against the interests of young people and further education staff. The FE service should have the professional maturity to recognize that learning takes place in a variety of meetings and not just the traditional classroom. Its role is to enhance the quality of young people's education and training."

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EEC youth plan compromise forced

by Patricia Santinelli

EEC plans to provide vocational and job experience for one of the most deprived groups of unemployed, those aged between 18 and 25, were opposed by the British Government last week.

The UK, represented by Mr Peter Morrison, the parliamentary under secretary for employment, told the first joint meeting of education and social affairs ministers in Luxembourg that provision for this age group was not so much the responsibility of the government as that of employers, and that it lacked finance for such a programme.

Yet the 18 to 25 age group is the least well provided for, especially as the Manpower Services Commission has been reducing places on the Training Opportunities Programme and the Community Programme does not provide any training.

Under the EEC draft resolution put by the European Council to the meeting, 18 to 25-year-olds would have been given the guarantee of a one-year period of vocational training to be taken any time during that period on top of an initial one year foundation training immediately after school.

The UK was able to block the resolution because other member states, such as Ireland, were unable to commit themselves to more than six months foundation training, whilst the UK already has a one year guarantee under the Youth Training Scheme which starts in September.

As a result Britain was able to force a compromise, much against the wishes

of the Italian and Greek governments whose major problem is with the 18-25 age group, whereby a guarantee of an added year of training was adopted.

The compromise agreed was that member states would do their utmost to provide at least six months training for 16-17 year olds who are out of work. This may eventually force Britain to deal with 17-year-olds who are unemployed but not schoolleavers who currently have no place under YTS.

For others, the ministers could only agree that member states would endeavour to provide vocational training to improve their skills and qualifications.

Meanwhile, a call on the further education service to become fully involved in the Youth Training Scheme and prevent it from becoming an entirely employer-based privatized scheme, came from the leading lecturer's union this week.

Speaking at a Coombe Lodge College conference, Mr Mick Farley, assistant secretary (FE) for the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education asked the further education service not to take a strictly negative approach, just because it is not the sole agency for YTS.

"Not to cooperate with the YTS will be both against the interests of young people and further education staff. The FE service should have the professional maturity to recognize that learning takes place in a variety of meetings and not just the traditional classroom. Its role is to enhance the quality of young people's education and training."

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Stirling discusses tenure plans

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

Proposals for a long-term policy of abolishing tenure for all new posts are to be discussed today at Stirling University in the midst of a continuing dispute over contracts for new blood appointments.

The plans, which emanate from the university court, are on the agenda of a meeting of the joint consultative and negotiating committee. There is little hope of agreement in the committee, which was not consulted on the new blood contracts.

Staff have asked the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to intervene in the dispute. Although the university court has decided on an interim policy of non-tenured appointments, Stirling's Association of University Teachers disputes the claim that since this is an interim policy, it does not have to be negotiated with the union.

The university has already refused a call from the AUT to go to arbitration, with ACAS making a ruling on the issue. The AUT has now asked ACAS to bring the two sides together, in another attempt to resolve the dispute.

Meanwhile, the AUT has placed an advertisement in today's *THES* warning applicants for the three "new blood" posts in psychology, chemistry and agriculture that the association is in dispute with the university court over the posts, and that applicants called for interview or offered the posts should immediately contact the association.

Mr David Bleiman, regional official for the AUT in Scotland and Northumbria, said that the confidential advice to applicants would depend on the detailed terms they were offered. They would not be advised to act against their own interests, he said, but depending on the terms they should register their concern in any letter of acceptance, making it easier for the AUT to take up any problems which might arise from the appointments.

The university court had said it would decide without negotiation what terms would be offered, and this was "like asking applicants to sign a blank cheque", said Mr Bleiman. "We are not willing to allow these three lecturers to be used as guinea pigs in an experiment to abolish tenure."

The council consists of 25 members from the universities and colleges of education, the Open University, the General Teaching Council for Scotland, the National Committee for the In-service Training of Teachers and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, with an assessor from the SED, and an observer from the CNA.

It will validate four levels of courses: certificate, diploma, first degree and higher degree, and the university or college running the course will continue to make the awards.

Professor Noel Entwistle of Edinburgh University's education department and a council member stressed that the new council was not competing with the CNA, but could develop a distinctive Scottish flavour in approved courses.

given approval to start a part-time MA fine art course later this year which will be the first of its kind outside London. The course will add to the experience gained by Goldsmiths College which initiated the first part-time MA several years ago.

One feature of the Newcastle course will be the teaching, lectures and seminars held in the student's own studies in addition to the usual formal teaching within the school of fine art.

Part-time courses in art and design have not been available since 1963 when the diploma in art and design was introduced.

There have been fewer applications for design. Sunderland Polytechnic is alone in applying for a part-time diploma in design because of the problems of getting access to sophisticated equipment.

Architects plan to run school hit by cuts

by Felicity Jones

A society of architects plans to run a school of architecture which is programmed to be closed by the University of Bristol as a result of University Grants Committee cuts.

The Bristol Society of Architects formed a special committee to investigate the possibilities for continuing the school after July 1984 when the university withdraws its support and have come up with proposals to continue teaching students for the diploma courses leading to part two and three of the professional qualification.

Students on the diploma course would be attached to a local firm of architects and a member of the firm would be appointed as a tutor on the course which would be two to three years long with an element of sandwich or part-time work.

The school, it is proposed, would consist of a small fulltime staff supported by a large number of visiting tutors and specialists. Students would have a level of freedom of choice to select courses in addition to the common core subjects studied by all of them.

If successful, it would mean the revival of a former independent school, the Royal West of England Academy which was independent until 1963 when it merged with the university.

Professor Michael Burton, head of the department of architecture at Bristol University and a member of the special committee trying to set up the new school was cautiously optimistic but said there were still many variables to be resolved before the school became viable.

The major negotiations will be over the return of the library, the lease of the building and recognition of the new school by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A small group of students who graduated last summer from the university plan to return in the autumn and lay the groundwork for the new school by setting up links with the city and local professional groups.

One of the students, Avril Jones, who is also student representative on the RIBA council, said they hoped to ensure some continuity between the students still at the university department and the new school. Next year there will be one BA class and eight students in the final year of the diploma left at the university.

The day after polling day should not be the moment to throw away all those leaflets, posters and stickers which have been pumped out during the past month.

The British Library of Political and Economic Science, based at the London School of Economics, has put out a call for all election ephemera so that it can store it in the archives to aid future historical and political research.

The library's archives already hold cardboard boxes filled with similar election material dating from the 1945 campaign. It also holds some pre-war material particularly relating to the 1926 General Strike.

Mr Derek Clarke, the librarian, said that as far as he knew no other British library was carrying out a similar collection. He welcomed all material sent in to the library to be stored for posterity.

"There's growing research interest in such political ephemera," Mr Clarke said. "We do think it is important that someone in this country does this kind of thing, and as far as we know no one else is."

He said it was naturally "pot luck" what sort of material was sent in. "It's not all London orientated. We have a very dedicated supplier in Liverpool for example, and readers bring in material." One item of particular interest from the current campaign was posters of the Conservative minister standing for a South Yorkshire seat.

All ephemera should be sent to the British Library of Political and Economic Science, 10 Portland Street, London WC2A 2AE.

Professor Brian Manning, the AUT chairman, said certain assurances swayed the vote. These were the agreement on an electoral college for electing deans which would give faculty staff an effective veto, on research, and on the structure of the charter and statutes which are now very similar to those of the NUU.

The draft charter included the NUU terms of tenure and although the Privy Council might balk at that, the AUT could not quarrel with the steering group overseeing the merger, he said.

The meeting also mandated the AUT's representative in the university court to vote for the merger on June 30, when court members will be asked to agree to disband the university.

The AUT vote was not unanimous. Thirty eight voted in favour of the resolution, eight against and 12 abstained.

London University senate last week accepted all the recommendations (listed in last week's *THES*) relating to subject and department movements as the final part of its restructuring plan.



A mink and Fair Isle knit jumper by Helen Richards, a student at Ravensbourne College of Art and Design won the first prize small fur award in the 15th annual SAGA design competition. Fashion students at the Royal College of Art have also put together a collection which will be exhibited nationally.

Canvassing for posterity

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Oxford mulls over entry reform

The task of selling the latest proposals for reforming and simplifying the entrance procedures to the 28 colleges at Oxford University began in earnest this week.

The proposals involving the abolition of the seven-term option in sixth forms to take the special entrance exam and the standardization of all A level entry schemes, were announced last week by the Dover committee on undergraduate admissions.

The first real indication of feelings however will emerge at a meeting of the Oxford college representatives committee at the end of the month when a straw poll will be taken. A question and answer meeting was being held this week.

Opposition is likely to come from private schools which could lose up to £4m a year in fees if the post-A level exam is abolished by Oxford and Cambridge.

The private schools are expected to lobby Oxford colleges against the proposal. But their position is likely to be weak if it is seen as motivated primarily by financial fears.

At last week's press conference Sir Kenneth Dover, president of Corpus Christi College and chairman of the committee, said he expected the proportion of maintained school pupils at Oxford to increase as a result of his recommendation.

He denied that abolishing the special examination altogether would have helped the cause of state schools even more. He pointed out that 59 per cent of A level candidates gaining three A grades came from independent schools, whereas only 37 per cent came from maintained schools.

Under the proposals all candidates will for the first time be assessed at the same time in November and December. Cambridge has so far kept its views on the proposals to itself. A final Oxford view is expected by October.

AUT backs Ulster merger

Members of the Association of University Teachers at the New University of Ulster have backed the proposed merger with Ulster Polytechnic, in time for a crucial vote in the university's court.

The resolution adopted at a meeting addressed by Ms Diana Warwick, the AUT's general secretary, said the union would support the university in a joint petition with Ulster Polytechnic the Privy Council for a charter and statute for an institution called the University of Ulster.

Their support came "in view of the progress in the discussion on the draft charter and statute, and on the basis of the assurances already given to staff and students," the resolution said.

Clerical and manual workers' unions on the campus will consider a similar resolution with their members at the polytechnic, at the next meeting of the Irish congress of trade unions next Wednesday.

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Senate accept

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Doctors 'will ignore CVCP over parity'

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Clinical medical teachers this week called on their negotiators to abandon the existing procedure for agreeing pay awards if the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals fails to offer them parity with National Health Service staff for 1983/84.

The British Medical Association's annual conference of medical academic representatives in London agreed to impose sanctions against their employers if the latest 8.7 per cent award for clinical staff from the

National Health Service Review Body is not fully implemented in universities. And they passed two motions implying that the CVCP machinery would be by-passed if the award was not met.

However, Professor James Payne of the Royal College of Surgeons, the new chairman of the conference, said the sub-committee was optimistic that the money would be found. He pointed out that although the vice chancellors had not given any firm assurance on the university doctors' award, the CVCP had received a letter from the Secretary of State for Education suggesting that action would be taken after the election.

And he argued that the CVCP had already agreed to meet the 4.6 per cent award for non-clinical teachers. Although the clinical award was further above the 3.5 per cent cash limit for university salaries, there were fewer than 3,000 clinical teachers and more than 35,000 non-clinical staff, so the extra money needed was relatively small.

The continuing bar in most universities on private practice among academic medical staff also prompted sharp criticism of the CVCP from some

delegates. Professor N. F. Morris of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School said: "Private practice should be a test case. I have never had any faith in the CVCP. If we can't get this through, we can't get anything through."

But other speakers pointed out that local discussions of the prospects for giving academic clinical staff the same right to private earnings as their purely NHS counterparts generally revealed deep divisions of opinion. When there was full local backing, private practice could be pushed through, as had happened in Oxford.

The conference supported the suggestion that medical student numbers should be reduced to avoid higher unemployment—possibly 30,000 by the end of the century, on figures prepared by Mr David Holt for the BMA Council. But as well as reaffirming its policy that medical school intake should be cut to the 1979 level as soon as possible, the meeting also passed motions insisting that this should not go along with a reduction in medical teachers or in UGC funding for medical schools.

On assessing the quality and effectiveness of teaching, the meeting agreed that medical audit by peer review should become standard practice, at least in teaching hospitals. All the delegates agreed that whatever form of audit was used, it must be conducted by doctors, and some feared that failure to take up self-assessment could result in imposition of audit by outsiders. However, Professor Roger Blamey of Nottingham University, opposing the motion, argued that approving audit as a general principle was no help when different procedures would have to be worked out for each medical discipline.

Legality of poly questioned

by Felicity Jones

Concern is growing over the legal status of Liverpool Polytechnic and the legitimacy of the examinations now being taken by the students.

The polytechnic's governing body has not met for an ordinary business meeting since January and there is some doubt as to whether the body exists at all. Much of the usual business has been carried out by a steering committee which was set up in January, which should have reported back to a full governors meeting but this has not happened.

In April, after several attempts by some governors to get a meeting convened of the body which should run the polytechnic, governors were informed that they ceased to hold office and the governors had been disbanded. According to the rector Dr Gerald Bulmer it was agreed to set up a new governing body to run the polytechnic after its merger with two local colleges.

The new body, however, has not met yet. It has to meet to nominate members from the staff but the rector is postponing a meeting until the end of the month. By that time it hopes that the new Labour-controlled local authority will have nominated councillors to sit on the governing body at its education committee meeting.

Meanwhile the legal position of the polytechnic remains very unclear. If there is no proper governing body, this throws a question mark over the academic board, faculty boards and exam boards which give validity to the exams being set at present.

Mr Dave Robertson, chairman of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education liaison committee in Liverpool and the higher education teacher representative on the city education committee, has pressed the rector to call meetings of the governing body and academic board.

He admitted that he was very worried about the legal status of the institution and would be raising the matter at the education committee meeting on June 14 if the council's governors were not identified. The other merger with City of Liverpool College also requires that another governing body should be set up.

Mr Bulmer described it as "absolutely untrue" that students' exams might be invalidated. "We have a perfectly correct constitution," he said, "and the governing body which is not invalidated by the vacancies on them." He admitted that although an academic board meeting could be called at any time as it was constituted earlier in the year, it would not legally have any powers. But he said this had been the case every year for several years.

The other urgent reason for calling an academic board meeting is the warning from the Council for National Academic Awards that unless it comes up with an academic plan by the end of the year it could lose its institutional validation.

In spite of the lack of any government, the recruitment of students to the town and country planning course has been reopened. The course was singled out for closure but one of the first actions by the new city council was to lift the embargo.

Experience should count, says FEU

by Patricia Santinelli

A call for life and work experience to be nationally recognized for entry to further and higher education courses is made this week in a radical Further Education Unit report.

As a first step the report *Curriculum Opportunity* urges local authorities, validating and awarding bodies and institutions singly or collectively to promote pilot schemes which would enable the development of reliable and valid procedures for the assessment of "experiential learning".

In the report based on responses by some 236 institutions to questionnaires asking them what their policy and practices in this area are, "experiential learning" is defined as the knowledge and skills acquired through life, work experience and study but not formally certificated.

Its author, Mr Norman Evans of the Policy Studies Institute says the survey revealed that policy and practices in the area were patchy, often ill informed and not always in the best interest of students.

Mr Evans says he found little evidence that institutions recognized the need for agreed and reliable procedures for assessing experiential learning so that it could be fully accredited for admission to courses.

Moreover he points out that none of the major validating bodies who encourage institutions to admit "unqualified" applicants, appear to give guidance on how this might be done.

Mr Evans argues that if assessment of experiential learning was included in present arrangements, the education system would become more flexible. It would lead to a widening of opportunities for a large number of unqualified men and women who fund the system by paying taxes, and encourage them to study.

He advocates that further and higher education institutions should have positive plans for the accreditation of experiential learning.

Mr Evans suggests that they should examine their entry regulations and then determine what kind of evidence they would require to use assessment of "experiential learning for entry or re-mission from courses".

Alternatively institutions could develop these ideas through area consortia such as the Open College of the North West, or develop assessment centres in tandem with adult education centres and act as an academic brokerage service for potential students.

In the case of validating bodies, Mr Evans says that the most critical issue is the development of policies for the accreditation of experiential learning. This means going beyond the entry regulations and introducing an additional guiding principle.

In addition they could help by rephrasing regulations to expand the term "relevant experience" and draw institutions' attention to clauses in the regulations which enable them to accredit experiential learning.

Reading University's council is to consider three complaints involving its vice chancellor, Dr Ewan Page, and a law lecturer.

Dr Page wants the lecturer, Mr David Hurst, removed for "good cause". Mr Hurst wants the vice chancellor and the head of the law department removed from office. The council must also decide if there is a grievance for consideration.

The council met last week and said that each of the matters was being considered further and separately. "The council is disturbed by recent events having particular relevance to the university's department of law. It considers that it is desirable to clarify the present position in respect of internal proceedings which have been instituted," it said.

Mr Hurst has also lodged a grievance about the conduct of an earlier committee of inquiry relating to him. The council refused a request from Mr Hurst to suspend proceedings until his petition to the Queen had been heard.

The report, covering the years 1968 to 1981, notes that good progress has been made with few collections having to be broken up in comparison with previous periods. But it says institutions should be able to compete in the open market whenever the need arises.

It says that while the purchase grants of national institutions are now sufficient to cover normal needs, special allocations have to be sought for any extraordinary purchases of exceptionally high cost, without any certainty they will be forthcoming.

"Since the collections of historical papers exposed to this uncertainty are precisely those which we would regard as most essential to safeguard, we cannot but view the persistence of this state of affairs with concern," the commission says.

A detailed appendix reveals the destination of major collections in recent years, and shows that most went to national institutions. But the West Indian papers of the Codrington family went overseas for £91,000 in 1980.

The correspondence and literary papers of Siegfried Sassoon were also dispersed, mainly to the United States, in 1975 for £71,277. Some have since returned to Britain.

The commission, chaired by Lord Denning until he retired as Master of the Rolls, has the task of supervising the nature and deposits of manuscript collections.

It shows that between 1973 and 1981 more than £600,000 was spent by the Government Purchase Grant Fund on grants to help universities, libraries and record offices buy documents.

Twenty-Sixth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1982-81, HMSO £3.60.

Correction
Harriet Crawford, who has just married Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, was not a widow, as stated in our issue of May 27, but was divorced from Iain Crawford of Christ's College, Cambridge. They had three children.



Together for more than 30 years, the Amadeus Quartet are not about to break the habits of a lifetime. What they will break is the convention of awarding honorary degrees to individuals, for the quartet are to receive a joint DMus from the University of London in September.

WI learns to lose jam making label

by Olga Wojtus
Scottish correspondent

The Scottish Education Department faces great difficulties in its plan to axe the social studies degrees at Paisley College, according to lecturers.

The SED says it intends to transfer resources from social sciences to technological subjects within the college, but the Association of Lecturers in Scottish Central Institutions (ALSCI) claims it costs three times as much to educate an electrical engineering student as a social science student, and that a large increase in funding would be needed to transfer student places.

More than 30 staff could face redundancy if the proposals were implemented, but ALSCI, which is taking legal advice, says lecturers appear to have tenure, and Paisley's governors could not afford substantial redundancies.

Mr Jack Dale, secretary of ALSCI has said that recent correspondence with the SED still seems to indicate that "political motivation" is the only reason for the puzzling attack on social sciences at Paisley. Professor John Foster, head of the politics and sociology department, is a member of the Communist Party.

He claimed that Mr Alex Fletcher, Scottish Office education minister, had said the intention was to review the overall provision of social science, but the correspondence revealed that Paisley had been singled out, and there

Dispute over costs of social science degrees

were no plans to review the provision in any other college.

A letter from Aberdeen's Association of University Teachers describes Association of University Teachers, has been sent to the leaders of all the political parties in Scotland, including Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, urging them to agree to reverse the decision after the election.

Dr Ron Emanuel, junior vice president of the Association of University Teachers, said SED move was an extension of the Government's attack on higher education. It was an even more unprincipled and unjustifiable interference with the autonomy of a higher education institution than was possible in the universities.

The departments of politics and sociology and of social studies are also being supported by the British Political Studies Association, the British Sociological Association, the Central Council for the Education and Training of Social Workers, and the Scottish Trade Union Congress.

A letter from Aberdeen's Association of University Teachers describes the SED proposals as "a further attack on knowledge and learning by a philistine government whose policies threaten the livelihoods and careers of thousands of academics and prospects of tens of thousands of young people."

Professor C. Smout of the Scottish history department at St Andrew's University, has written to Paisley's governors.

ESL teaching 'patchy,' says unit

Literacy work for speakers of English as a second language is patchy and lacking in coordination, status, funding and staff support, a report by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit has found.

The report by an ALBSU working party says that some 500,000 adults in the United Kingdom need help with English. Provision by local education authorities and the Manpower Services Commission tends to concentrate on inner city areas, even though 62 per cent of ethnic minorities live outside them, it says.

"In some areas where second language needs exist, little provision is made and needs go unrecognized," it adds. The relationship between adult literacy and ESL provision also varies between areas, so that literacy schemes find they have to deal with unexpected second language needs, while language provision often concentrates on speech rather than literacy needs.

Real needs may not be met at all because of the lack of an ESL forum open to ethnic minorities. ALBSU's director Mr Alan Wells said: "Most of the ethnic minority groups consulted said there didn't seem to be any way they could tell people what needs they have had. What does exist seems to be more by luck than anything else."

General awareness of the needs of second language speakers needs improving in all sectors of education and training and among the general public, the report says. More cooperation between institutions and departments is needed, together with access courses taking account of the special needs of ESL speakers and helping them to move into other parts of education. Mother-tongue outreach workers and information and guidance services are also necessary.

Both ESL and literacy schemes would welcome guidance on teaching techniques appropriate to ESL speakers, the report says. A handbook on techniques including dealing with a mixture of languages is seen as an early priority and something ALBSU might do.

ALBSU is involved already in training of tutors working with ESL students. But its present remit makes a distinction—much criticized by the unit—between teaching spoken English and literacy work, and the management committee is likely to ask for that to be reviewed when it puts proposals for a new remit to the Department of Education and Science before the end of the year.

ALBSU's work in relation to second language speakers of English—The report of a Unit Advisory Group—is available free from ALBSU, Kinbourne House, 229/231 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DA.



Students from Sunderland and Polytechnic's DATEC visual information design course pose with one of the detailed scale models they built for an exhibition, Building of Sunderland 1814-1914. Pictured are Richard Carpenter (left), Gordon Upton, Derek Palmer and Amanda Todd.

UGC won't set student targets

The University Grants Committee has refused to tell Hull University what student targets it should aim for if it wants to avoid another fine for over-admitting students.

It told Hull: "It would not be appropriate to give specific figures to individual institutions about future student intakes." The UGC also refused to lift the £40,000 fine imposed for exceeding targets as it judged that there was no "evident progression" to the targets it set.

But Sir Roy Marshall, vice chancellor of Hull, has told the UGC that its arguments are "unconvincing" and that the university's interim student targets do not show that they will fail to reach the targets set for 1984/85.

He wrote: "We do not believe that our 1984/85 numbers are or ever were at risk in the way you suggest. If in the event we are shown to have been correct, may I take it that the penalty based on an incorrect assumption will be remitted?"

Sir Roy pointed out that the university told the UGC what its projected numbers were as early as December 1981, and they were not questioned then: Hull subsequently undershot the targets by 7 per cent.

He also said that the university needs to know whether the figures the UGC had in mind could attract further retrospective penalties.

Magnificent seven

The Department of Industry has announced seven more appointments to the Engineering Council.

The seven are: Professor Bernard Crossland, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Queen's University, Belfast; Professor Alec Gambling, professor of optical communication at the University of Southampton; Mr Malcolm Harker, managing director of Harker and Sons (engineers); Mr Robert Malpas, managing director of BP; Mr James Stevenson, deputy managing director of Balfour Beatty; Mr Detta O'Callaghan, head of strategic planning for the Milk Marketing Board; and Mr John Waters of Wimpey Laboratories.

suffering a 26 per cent cut. Now it faces the 10 per cent clawback being applied to all higher education institutions to recover national over-spending in 1981-82.

On top of this clawback, worth £48,000, it is being held to the cash limit of 3.5 per cent for salaries and 6 per cent for prices when inflation is likely to be higher—especially on some of the special requirements of a stage school, such as timber for scenery construction.

Compulsory redundancies among the 36 staff have so far been avoided, but Mr Benedetti said: "We are presented not with a policy of natural wastage but one which depends on the willingness of older staff to take early retirement or of freezing posts which means we now have to consider a new

staffing strategy with a different balance between full and part time staff."

"Nearly 25 per cent of the staff have left and we have not yet worked out a strategy for using the money which is available and the part time money to see whether the courses are still considered viable."

A merger of the college with the City of London Polytechnic, which would bring it under the wing of the Inner London Education Authority, has been approved in principle and close academic ties are being forged from September.

But a full integration of the college, which would become a School of Theatre within the polytechnic, will have to await the outcome of ILEA's review of higher education in the capital and is unlikely before 1984.

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Overseas news

Canadians plan national week

A week-long celebration of the achievements of higher education will take place across Canada this autumn. National Universities Week, scheduled for the first week of October, will involve every university in the country. It is designed to demonstrate to Canadians that their universities are an important national resource.

David I. Johnston, principal of McGill University, and co-chairman of the week's national coordinating committee, said the aim was to heighten public awareness of the role of higher education.

Organizers hope to keep costs to a minimum by leaving most activities to individual universities, which are being encouraged to reschedule existing events of public interest to coincide with the week. A Canada-wide advertising campaign using the slogan "We have the future in minds" is also planned.

Salary rise

The Sri Lankan government has approved new salary scales for the academic and administrative staff of its six universities, affiliated colleges and campuses. Vice chancellors who now receive Rs42,000 a year will get Rs60,000 (£1,714) while directors of university colleges getting Rs36,000 a year will receive Rs54,000 (£1,542).

Directors of postgraduate institutes who started on a salary of Rs30,000 a year will be put on Rs43,500 going up to Rs56,700 (£1,620). A grade one professor (medical and non-medical) whose present salary is Rs35,400 will receive Rs49,500 going up to Rs54,300 a year (£1,551). A university librarian who now receives Rs30,000 will get Rs43,500 going up to Rs54,300 a year.

Building bridges

Forty Chinese students are expected to go to New Zealand following an agreement for an exchange of postgraduate agricultural students. This results from talks in Beijing (Peking) between New Zealand's parliamentary under-secretary of agriculture, Mr Rex Austin, and Chinese vice minister of agriculture, Mr He Kang.

Peruvian freed

Dr Jaime Urrutia, the Peruvian anthropologist whose detention by the security forces was described in last week's TES, was finally released after more than two weeks in the hands of the army. No charges were brought against him. The outcry in the press and academic world provoked by this "disappearance" was probably decisive in bringing about his release.

Computer contract

A contract worth \$22m for providing 14 Chinese universities with advanced data-processing equipment has been won by Honeywell Information Systems of Boston. The money will come from the World Bank, which financed two-thirds of a \$300m Chinese higher education infrastructure development scheme.

This is the largest computer contract to involve China. It was signed in Beijing (Peking) by the United States company and the China National Technical Import Corporation of the ministry of foreign trade which is purchasing the equipment for the ministry of education.

Play on words

The English department of the University of Cluj in Romania has hosted its fifth Shakespeare festival and conference. Among the guest companies performing in Cluj were the Romanian National Theatre with a production of *Othello* and the Targu Mures Theatre Company which put on a full four-hour version of *Hamlet*. On the musical front, the National Opera from Bucharest performed Verdi's *Pastorale* and the Romanian Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir of Cluj-Napoca, conducted by Florentin Mihaescu, gave a concert of Elizabethan songs.

from E. Patrick McQuaid
WASHINGTON

\$50m computer spine to link MIT students

Two of the world's largest computer manufacturers, International Business Machines and Digital Equipment Corporation, are sponsoring the Massachusetts Institute of Technology materials and funds totalling \$50m as part of an initiative to integrate computers into undergraduate education.

The contribution of hardware and software, services, maintenance, support, research grants, and personnel from Digital is the largest gift the firm has ever made. The university plans to solicit an additional \$20m from other sources to supplement the project.

"Project Athena", named after the Greek goddess of wisdom, was based on the premise that computers, with advanced computational and graphics capabilities represent a revolutionary new medium for learning, said MIT's president, Mr Paul Gray.

One goal unique to "Project Athena" will be to develop coherence among the suppliers' computers so that all machines are interchangeable. This will enable students and faculty eventually to move easily from one manufacturer's equipment to another.

President Gray explained: "Central to the project will be the creation of an extensive, coherent network of computers that will enable individuals to share each other's information and

programs, and to work together on problems and ideas of creative new ways".

In the school of engineering, for example, professors are planning to develop new ways to help students grasp abstract concepts. In particular, the system could improve the effectiveness of teaching electromagnetic field theory. It could instil an intuitive or physical feel for structural behaviour. Computer graphics could be useful to help teach fluid mechanics and intricacies of crystal structure.

President Gray said: "Foreign language teachers are already exploring the use of personal computers to make learning a second language faster and easier. And political scientists, economists, and managers are studying new ways to use computers to help them visualize dynamic models."

"Project Athena" will involve thousands of terminals, including interactive graphics terminals, personal computer stations - many with colour graphics - organized into regional networks around the campus. Supporting these networks will be scores of mainframe computers, storage de-

vices, and printers, all serving classroom and homework needs.

Digital and IBM will each independently provide local area network technology to organize their computers into clusters connected by an overall "spine". MIT experts will work with each manufacturer to develop the new interface technology needed to achieve the coherent distributed computing.

Dean of the school of engineering Mr Gerald L. Wilson, suggested several novel possibilities that may arise from this undertaking, such as textbooks, with floppy discs inside the cover, and computers serving as expert aids for tutoring.

Some 2,000 of MIT's sophomores, juniors, and seniors who major in engineering and all of the engineering faculty will use DEC hardware and software. IBM systems will be used in courses for all first-year students and by faculty and majors in MIT's schools of science, architecture and planning, management, and humanities and social sciences.

Each company will have at least five representatives stationed at MIT working closely with the teaching staff

and students to blend computers and graphics into the educational process. One person from each company will serve on the project's steering committee, functioning as an advisor-director.

Similarly, a consortium of 12 computer firms in Austin will be pumping millions of dollars, generating 10 teaching positions and a host of graduate fellowships at the University of Texas this autumn. The group, called Microelectronics and Computer Technology Consortium, chose Austin by lowering a nationwide search.

The consortium is to provide \$15m for established chairs and 30 new teaching positions; \$5m for material purchases and \$1m to cover annual operating costs.

The university, however, has committed \$5m in endowment funds to create new teaching positions and in earmarked another \$5m to match contributions from elsewhere. The university plans to finance a sizeable share of the new programmes through a \$100m fund raised through interest in a permanent \$2 billion account.

A third of that account is shared with the nearby Texas A and M University. That money derives from revenues earned from oil and mineral properties owned by the two institutions. In all, the consortium will spend between \$50m and \$100m a year on the venture.

Footballers blacked out in disgrace

The football team at the University of Arizona has been banned from participating in televised games for two years by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Former coaches were found guilty of providing "substantial amounts" of cash and material benefits to student athletes.

The team is further banned from participating in post-season games. The NCAA said harsher penalties were not meted because no current staff were involved. But the action is regarded as very serious, according to the association's infractions committee.

A statement from Mr Charles Alan Wright, who chairs the panel and is a law professor at the University of Texas, said that significant benefits and substantial amounts of money were provided to student athletes. "Based on the number and nature of these violations, as well as the numerous recruiting violations that were found, the committee determined that a significant institutional penalty should be imposed," it added.

The university's president, Mr Henry Koffler, who was not associated with Arizona at the time of the incidents, said an appeal would not be filed as too



Indians learn from home

from A. S. Abraham BOMBAY

Distance education has arrived in India. The first degree courses in arts and commerce are being offered by Pune (formerly Poona) University to anyone who has passed the higher secondary examinations but has not been able to go on to full-time undergraduate colleges.

The courses and methods have been modelled on similar schemes in the West, especially Britain. A member of the university's English department prepared a project report on London University's external system after studying it there for some time.

Unlike most university correspondence courses, which send students printed matter through the post, the

Pune University scheme includes the dispatch of pre-recorded cassettes and books specially tailored to learners' needs. Every centre - five are opening initially in Pune and surrounding areas - will also have a local college teacher as a supervisor for regular group discussions.

The courses will be only half the price of those available in full-time colleges. Successful students will have the same status as degree-holders from regular colleges.

To start with, subjects like English, psychology, political science, business economics, accountancy and costing will be offered because plenty of learning material is available. New courses will be added, depending on the initial response to the project.

New look unlikely to placate Spain's angry design students

from Sarah Jane Evans MADRID

The design faculty at Madrid University is hoping to avoid repetition of angry demonstrations over overcrowding last autumn with a restructuring of its buildings. But the work is unlikely to be ready in time for the new intake and students have stopped work until a solution is found.

Faculty dean Francisco Echaz, reckons that one long-term solution is for each faculty to have its own entrance exam, though this would require a change in the law. The students are opposed to this and a spokesman said: "The reality is that there is a large number of students who want to study fine arts; eliminating some of them is not the answer. We have to plan a faculty which can absorb this demand, which isn't exceptional if you compare it with the number of entrants to any other faculty in the Madrid area."

Design is renowned for being over-subscribed and overcrowded. The

university faculties of fine arts were formed in 1978. This year there were as many first-years in the Madrid faculty as there were in the whole school in 1978. Five universities currently offer fine arts with faculties opening next term at Granada and Salamanca.

Before 1978, applicants for the fine arts schools had to pass an examination in drawing. This worked as a fairly efficient control on numbers. Once the schools became faculties, they conformed to the standard university entrance tests. The authorities had to raise the pass mark to control the number of entrants, but this did not make a sufficient difference.

Señor Echaz is also critical of the training - or lack of it - given in schools. Most of them have received only theory, or practical which is directed towards technical jobs.

The students in their turn condemn their teachers for lack of organization. They also criticize a lack of flexibility in the courses offered.

Anti-war riots close campus

from Benny Morris JERUSALEM

The army has closed Al-Najah University in Nablus until the end of the current academic year after a day of rioting at West Bank universities last weekend.

Marking the first anniversary of Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon last June, hundreds of Al-Najah students poured into the streets of Nablus and pelting passing Israeli vehicles with stones, shouted Palestinian nationalist slogans and waved Palestine Liberation Organization flags.

Security forces broke up the riot with tear gas and clubs, and surrounded the suburban campus. Six Israelis were slightly injured and campus sources said about ten students were injured.

After long negotiations with the university administration, the security forces allowed the students who had fled into the campus to leave without being detained.

But a few hours later, Major-General

Uri Orr, the Israeli commanding officer issued an order closing the university until further notice. Unofficially, the university administration was told the institution would remain shut until the next academic year. It is unclear whether the Israeli military government will object to the university giving end-of-year exams.

Al-Najah spokesman Saeb Erakat described the Israeli move as "a ridiculous over-reaction. Our 3,500 students should not be made to suffer because of a small, relatively peaceful demonstration like this one."

Erakat called for academic protest in Israel and abroad against the decision and for a reopening of the university.

At the West Bank's senior university, Bir Zeit, near Ramallah, fighting among different student factions which left about a dozen students injured, one seriously, prompted Israeli intervention to calm the campus.

The fighting was between students from Gaza's Islamic university, who came in their hundreds to the Bir Zeit

campus, and their supporters in Bir Zeit, and the bulk of the Bir Zeit students body, which supports the mainstream PLO group, El-Fatah, led by Yasser Arafat.

Israeli observers interpreted the clash as a spin-off of the clashes now occurring between pro-Arafat and anti-Arafat extremist guerrillas in Lebanon's Bek'a valley. The Gaza students, many of them Moslem fundamentalists, and their allies at Bir Zeit, support the more extreme components of the PLO, such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as well as Khomeini's regime in Iran.

At Bir Zeit, the student union is dominated by the pro-Fatah, Pro-Arafat group, and the coalition of Moslem fundamentalists and Palestinian political extremists are in a minority.

The Bir Zeit administration shut the university for three days to calm tensions.

Vice chancellors call for more financial support for students

from Geoff Maslen MELBOURNE

The factors inhibiting Australian students from going on to higher education are real and increasing, according to a report commissioned by the Australian vice chancellors' committee.

The report says that many of Australia's brightest young people are being deterred from studying beyond secondary school, but it is in the interests of the nation that their participation in higher education should be supported and encouraged by the government.

It reveals that state and federal government assistance to students has fallen alarmingly in the past 10 years. Before 1974, about 60 per cent of students received some form of financial aid. But with the phasing out of state government teacher education scholarships, and a tightening up on eligibility for federal allowances, the proportion has fallen to around 40 per cent.

"Evidence is beginning to emerge that during the period in which these changes in means of assistance have occurred, there has been a marked decline in the participation of young people in full-time higher education," the report states.

By 1981, the rate of full-time participation of male students aged 17 to 19 in university education had fallen to a level as low as that in 1964. Overall, there has been a decline of some 18 per cent since 1976 in the proportion of young people who go on to higher education in Australia, the report calls for a policy of financial assistance that will counteract these trends.

The committee which prepared the report was chaired by Professor John Scott, vice chancellor of La Trobe University.

In its review of student finances, the committee says the present system of financial aid to Australian higher education students is limited in its capacity to respond to student needs and that it should be restructured to correct the many deficiencies and anomalies.

In discussing postgraduate assistance, the report calls for indexation of postgraduate awards. The committee says that if these awards are to be made taxable, all other allowances and awards should be included in taxation returns as taxable income.

It says the present number of commonwealth postgraduate awards, 900 in 1983, is inadequate but should be reviewed from time to time.

The committee strongly opposes any large scale system of student loans - a policy already adopted by the new Labour government - but says the government should support universities in providing emergency loans to students.

AS160m in teacher education awards whereas in 1981, the figure had slumped to AS32m.

The report says that a policy of assisting students which combined a realistic level of government finance with a reasonable contribution from the student, and - where appropriate - his or her family, would acknowledge that both society and the individual benefit from higher education.

The abolition of tertiary education fees in 1974 and the availability of means-tested living allowances in that year raised the income of many "qualified and motivated" students that they could afford to educate themselves, at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, on the basis of equal opportunity with all Australians, the report says.

But for many these hopes have not been realized. Instead, many able students have turned away from further education.

The committee calls for a number of changes to correct deficiencies in the Tertiary Assistance Scheme:

● The independent or maximum rate/should be regarded as the basic TEAS allowance, but its awards should be subject to certain limitations.

● Conditional on the acceptance of the above recommendation, the means test on parental income should cut in at a much lower level, but be phased out sharply, so giving more students a partial allowance.

● Independent status should be phased in according to age and not circumstances as at present, with an increasing proportion of students on the basic allowance not subject to the means test on parental income.

The committee recommends against the reintroduction of fees which would impose much heavier financial burdens on an already disadvantaged population, the committee argues.

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A measure of what this would mean is shown by the fact that in 1974, state governments provided more than

Scientist faces clone allegations

from E. Patrick McQuaid WASHINGTON

Scientific panels have been appointed in Europe and America to investigate the work of Mr Karl Illmensee, the Swiss developmental biologist credited with the first successful cloning of a mammal, in the aftermath of allegations that he manipulated laboratory data in a recent experiment. The controversy is further fuelled by the difficulty a team of American researchers are having in their attempts to reproduce the highly publicized mouse-cloning carried out by Mr Illmensee and Mr Peter Hoppe in 1980.

In Philadelphia, two biologists, Mr David Saltzer and Mr James McGrath of the Wistar Institute, say they have failed to repeat the original experiment but have cloned a mouse using an entirely different method.

The vice rector at the University of Geneva, where Mr Illmensee is chief of the laboratory of cell biology, said the professor had taken leave of absence until the university's investigation is concluded. According to Geneva there are allegations that Mr Illmensee changed laboratory reports in a recent genetic experiment to make it appear as though the work was without complications. Two doctoral candidates and a research associate working in his lab claimed during a staff meeting that Mr Illmensee could not have obtained the results he presented working the way he did.

A committee, including Nobel prize winners, is looking into the charges at Geneva. University officials warned that if the probe did not turn up evidence of legal wrongdoing, the three accusers and anyone repeating the accusations could face criminal slander prosecution in the Swiss courts.

In the States, a similar panel has been appointed to review Mr Illmensee's work at Jackson Laboratory, located in Bar Harbor, Maine. His partner, Mr Hoppe, is still employed at Jackson, where they both worked in 1977 and 1978.

It has never been suggested that Mr Hoppe, an American, has been involved in any suspect laboratory work. In their January 1981 report to the Journal Cell, Illmensee and Hoppe describe their cloning as nuclear transplantation and say they removed the nucleus from a fertilized mouse egg and replaced it with another. The offspring was identical to the father mouse, they assert.

The association, he said, now had less internal problems over its stand on civil rights, collective bargaining, political affairs and classroom issues than ever before. He announced last year that he would leave the \$85,000 a year job to pursue other interests. Mr Don Cameron, his deputy, is to succeed him.

Describing himself as a fundamentalist Christian, Mr Herndon is president of a coalition called Citizens Against Nuclear War. He said the 1.6 million member teachers' union had

become a firm fixture in American politics.

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Why Polish workers go underground to study

by a Special Correspondent

Solidarity's regional executive in Warsaw recently allotted 500,000 zloty to underground education courses. The courses, which carry on the tradition of the "Flying University" of the late 1970s, were launched in spring last year, shortly after the imposition of martial law.

Like the Flying University, they concentrate on such sensitive areas as modern history, sociology, economics, politics and practical legal issues. They are more broadly based than the Flying University and have been organized from the grass roots.

The Flying University was created and backed by a panel of some 70 university lecturers and its students were mainly undergraduates and young graduates from the state higher education system.

The new courses are based largely on workplaces and are attended by both blue and white-collar workers. This, the Warsaw underground Solidarity bulletin *Tygodnik Mazowiecki* noted recently, continues the tradition of contacts between workers and intellectuals established in the Solidarity era. This tradition the official Polish media now presents as an attempt by intellectuals in Western pay to subvert the Polish working-class.

When the courses began, most Solidarity activists and intellectual "advisers" were interned so the courses originally had no choice but to depend on mutual self-help. Now, a number of them do use visiting lecturers but many continue to work alone, preparing reading-lists, and then gathering to discuss recommended texts.

Textbooks for the courses come almost entirely from the underground press and are the biggest drain on their

finances. Underground Solidarity has established a special independent education fund, financed entirely out of the contributions of members who still faithfully pay their dues.

All official Solidarity assets were frozen on the imposition of martial law and, it appears, will ultimately be handed over to the new Communist Party-sponsored unions. Warsaw regional executive's donation of half a million zloty to the fund is, under the circumstances, substantial. This is equivalent to four years' salary for a university professor. A fund-raising drive has been launched and donations are payable via "underground newspapers".

Unlike the underground press of pre-Solidarity days, which operated on a cost-effective basis, publications geared to underground education groups sell below cost price. In addition to donations, Solidarity dues from teachers and university lecturers will be made over to the fund.

The production cost of the books is the least of their troubles. The security police keep up a constant war against the underground press and the seizure of paper stocks and printing equipment is frequently reported. Many books, are lost to avoid collectors or parents who hide them away for their children "just in case".

A "Flying Library" has been established by the teachers' and lecturers' chapter of underground Solidarity and an appeal has been issued to the owners of useful books: "Put the Logo BY (acronym for *Biblioteka Latająca* - Flying Library) on the back of the title page with a note 'read quickly and pass on to a reliable person'. You will probably never get it back, but it will not be wasted. With luck, many people will read it before it is confiscated by the security police or their collaborators," the teachers urge.

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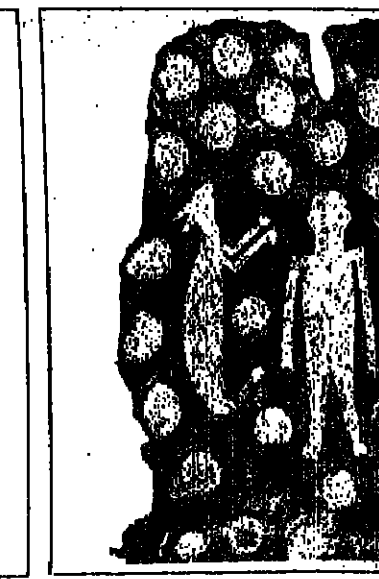
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A tour of the knicknackatory

Paul Flather visits one of the first British museums to open to the public

His importance was both in saving the Tradescant collection from almost



The *Tradescant Rarities*, edited by Arthur MacGregor, £70 published by the Clarendon Press.

Humberside trawls for a bigger catch

In its response to NAB the college makes it clear that it ought to have been treated on the same basis as a

Dr James emphasizes that companies must be open about their basic research needs - competition can come later, when products are under development. Thus Unilever, with its extensive interests in food and agricul-

Jon Turney examines biotechnology – in the first of a series on the burgeoning links between academics and industry



Biocentre. Professor Barry Holland's team at Leicester have gathered funds from a wide range of sources to create a venture of the kind sure to be commended by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development's

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simulating their colleagues in other fields to contemplate getting their hands dirty in industry may be as important as the more tangible products.

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NOTICE BOARD

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Lecturers: M. R. Logan (anaesthetics - temporary); P. Asherli (architecture - temporary); R. Murphy (architecture - temporary/part-time); Ms V. O. McK (child life and health - temporary); J. F. Blair (clinical oncology - temporary); Mrs M. Quilly (clinical oncology - temporary); Miss M. Morris (computer science - temporary); R. G. Healey (geography - temporary); M. A. Summerfield (geography); Dr A. M. R. Zaidi (Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies - temporary); W. S. Allan (linguistics - temporary/part-time); J. H. Anon (orthopaedic surgery); A. F. West (philosophy - temporary); Miss M. Thompson (psychiatry); J. F. McGowan (restorative dentistry); Ms S. Howell (social anthropology - temporary); Miss H. A. W. Green (therapeutics and clinical pharmacology); S. Freestone (therapeutics and clinical pharmacology); T. G. Hiley (urban and regional planning - temporary/part-time); J. W. Simpson (secretary medicine - temporary); Miss M. J. Gull (secretary medicine - temporary).

Mr Brian S. Duffield, director and senior research fellow of the Tourism and Recreation Research Unit at the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed deputy-principal of Dumfries College, Edinburgh.

Durham
Readership: Dr Peter Collins (theoretical physics); Dr Alan Foray (modern history); Dr Anthony Unsworth (engineering).
Senior Lectureship: Dr John Brown (Van Mildert College); Dr Duncan Byrtell (University College).
Lectureship: Mr Madanvar Manoo (mathematics/sciences).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Lectureships: Dr J. I. Gillespie (physiological sciences); Dr L. D. Hickson (radiography); Mr M. J. Allen (law); Dr M. R. Topham (agricultural economics).

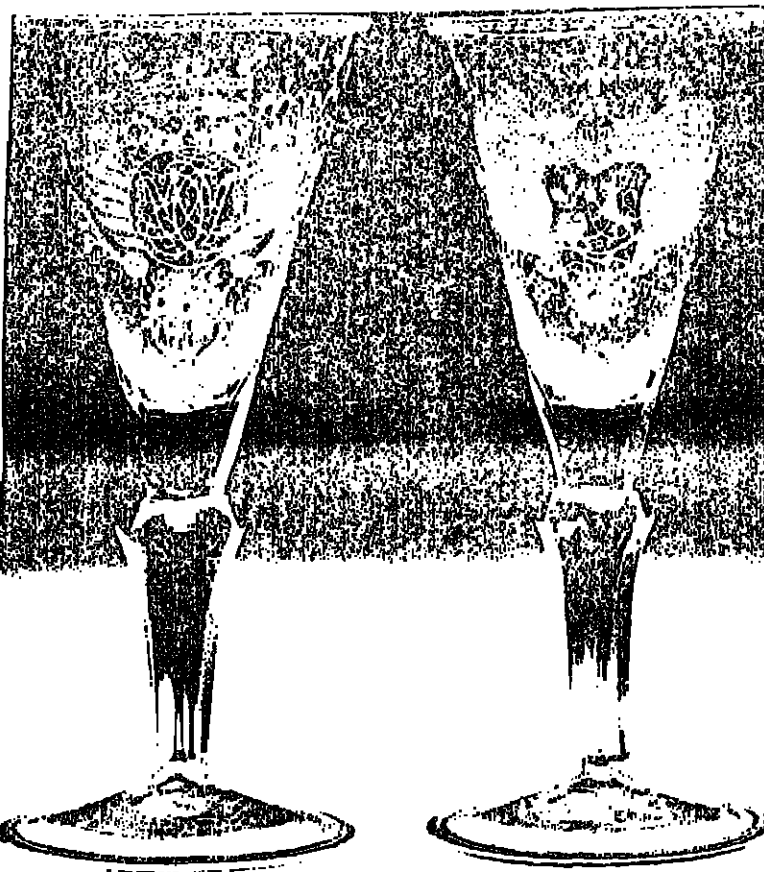
The University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has announced the appointment of Professor J. R. Ringrose as a pro-vice-chancellor with effect from October 1. At the same time, Dr Derek E. T. Nicholson has been appointed university registrar in succession to Mr W. R. Andre, who is taking early retirement.

London, Wye College
Visiting professorships: Audrey M. Lees (environmental studies); Michael Tracey (cultural policy); Kenneth J. Trehan (plant sciences).

Preston Polytechnic
Readership: Dr J. Rolson (astronomy); Dr E. H. Smith (mechanical and production engineering); Dr R. J. Simpson (electrical and electronic engineering); Mr A. E. Ross has been appointed as head of the computer centre.

East Anglia
Readership: Dr A. J. Thomson (chemical sciences); Dr P. R. Baker (development studies).

Professor Paul Kennedy of the School of English and American Studies at the University of East Anglia will be leaving to take a newly endowed chair of British history at Yale University this autumn.



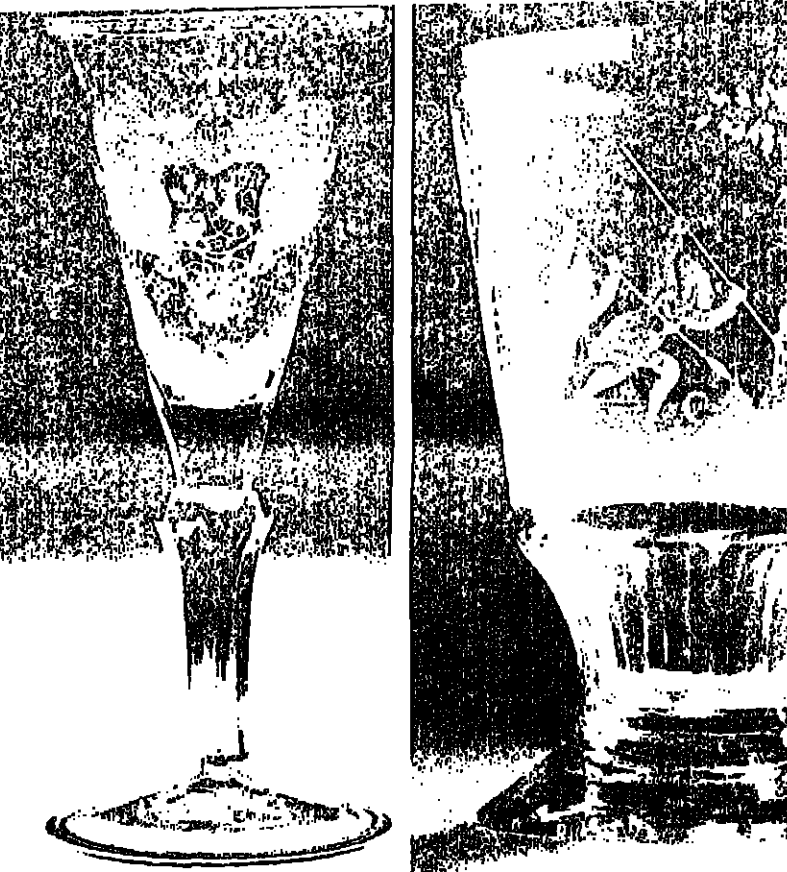
Awards

The University of Kent has announced the award of the 1983 T. S. Eliot Poetry Prize jointly to Maudie Street and David Wooton, both undergraduate students of the university. The T. S. Eliot Prize is presented annually by Mrs Valerie Eliot (the poet's widow); this year's adjudicator was Craig Raine, poetry editor at Faber and Faber and himself author of the collections *The Ocean Memory* and *A Marrian Sands a Poet's Home*.

Mr P. H. Nye and Dr R. E. White, of the University of Oxford department of agricultural and forest sciences, together with Dr M. J. Hedley of Massey University, New Zealand, have been awarded a prize of \$10,000 by the Institut Mondial du Phosphate.

The prize is to be presented at the Third International Congress on Phosphorus Compounds in Brussels on October 4 to 6 1983, as part of their research on phosphorus and, in particular, their study of the mechanisms of phosphate absorption by different kinds of plant.

Professor Stanley K. Runcorn, professor of physics and head of the schools of physics at Newcastle University, has been awarded the John Adams Fleming Medal of the American Geophysical Union for distinguished work in geophysics.



Honorary degrees

St Andrews
DLitt: Dr James A. Michener, author of *Tales of the South Pacific* and *Centennial*; Iris Murdoch, author of numerous novels, most recently *The Philosopher's Pupil*; Professor Jack L. C. Smart, professor of philosophy at the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University.
DSc: Professor John I. G. Cadogan, presently director of research for British Petroleum.
MSc: Mr Gordon T. Clarkson, first curator of the Scottish Fisheries Museum at Anstruther, a post from which he retired in 1981.
LLD: Dr John Thompson, former rector of Madras College, St Andrews; Tim Brooke-Taylor, television personality, comedian and former Rector of St Andrews University; Baroness Pauline.

Recent publications

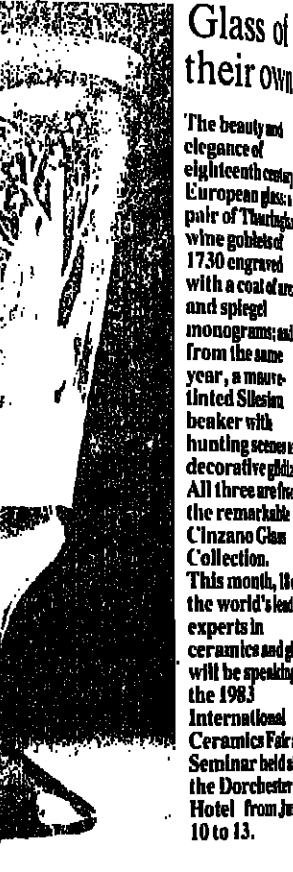
Proceedings have been published of the North East London Polytechnic's Seventh Festival Hall Conference, *The National Advisory Board - The First Year*, which was organized by NEP with the assistance of the NAB. Copies are available, price £10, from the International Office, NELP, Asia House, 156/164 High Road, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex RM6 6LX.

A new yearbook, *Parliamentary History*, has been published by Alan Sutton. Edited by Eveline Crickethanks, the first issue contains articles on Scotland and the Parliamentary crisis



Forthcoming Events

The London Mathematical Society has announced an evening of popular lectures on mathematics, to be held on Friday, July 14 at 7.30 pm, at the Royal Institution, 21, W. 1. The evening begins with a paper entitled "Hopping mad: the mathematics of probability", given by Professor R. Wilson-Swales.



Open University programmes

1713, the emergence of standing committees, the organization of the Conservative Party and, to coincide with its 150th anniversary, the Great Reform Act, Price £12.50 (47.50 paper), ISBN 0264 2828.



Portrait by an unknown artist of Sir John Maxwell in Egyptian dress, from the exhibition reviewed below

'Look on my works'

Piranesi liked to quote Ovid's statement that "Nature renews herself constantly - to create the new out of the old, therefore, also proper to man." This could stand as the theme of Brighton Museum's enterprising show, which is less about Egypt than its metamorphoses in British culture, a kaleidoscope foray into the history of an influence that takes in art and the decorative arts, architecture and archaeology. It seems appropriate that Brighton, with its own reinvention of exotic culture, the Pavilion, should house this eclectic mixture.

Egyptian influence reached Britain by various more or less circuitous routes. Piranesi emerges as the pioneer of the Egyptian style in interior design. His designs are potent exercises in fantasy, using "Egyptian" motifs to create a bizarre effect of ornamental enervation. Two of these, given prominence in the show, decorated the English Coffee-house in Rome, where they made an impact on British visitors. Piranesi's designs dominated early British examples of the Egyptian style - Thomas Hope's Egyptian Room offered a sparser, cooler version of Piranesi's manic Egyptian designs, while William Bullock's Egyptian Hall, built in 1819 to house his collection of curiosities, demonstrated a curious street architecture, its quirky facade an enlarged version of a Piranesi "Egyptian" chimney-piece.

Piranesi's motifs were themselves chiefly bastardized versions of Egyptian forms derived from early source-books and the recently exhumed fragments of Egyptian art and Roman copies dating back to Roman Egypt. The British demonstrate little concern for archaeological accuracy until early Victorian times. Temple Mills in Leeds, built in 1842, boasted a front based on the Temple of Edfu, with a factory block derived from Dendera; its roof had a layer of earth sown with grass where sheep grazed, but this idea apparently turned sour when a sheep fell through into one of the "Egyptian"-style machines.

Even when the earlier artists did go directly to Egypt, their interpretations were frequently mediated by the influence of Rome and of classical art. Luigi Mayer, early topographer, classically refined the features of the Sphinx so that it ends up looking more Greek than Egyptian. This type of distortion is partly explained by the widespread theory that classical art had its roots in Egypt. Gandy's watercolour *Comparative Sculpture*, of 1842, refines this idea by arranging the sculpture of past civilizations in an ascending hierarchy of genius, rising from Hindu sculpture

ARTS

Events

New exhibitions:
From June 11, Ferens Art Gallery, Hull. Lawrence Gowing Retrospective.
From June 14, Senate House, University of Liverpool. Paul Neagu: sculpture and drawings.
From July 15, National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh. "Robert Scott Lauder's Master Class: McTaggart, Orchardson, Pettie and their Edinburgh contemporaries".
From June 16, John Hansard Gallery, University of Southampton. Cindy Sherman: New York photographer. Nigel Henderson: painting and collage.
From June 17, Impressions Gallery of Photography, York. *A Moment in Time*: Scottish contributions to photography 1840-1920.
From June 20, Sainsbury Centre, University of East Anglia. *Treasures from Norfolk Churches*.
From June 22, Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Oliver Messel (1914-78): retrospective of the work of noted stage and film designer.
From July 1, Goethe Institute, London. Peter Arnold: line prints.

Tonight. Exeter Cathedral. Academy of St Martin in the Fields, by candlelight: Corelli, Bach, Handel and Vivaldi.
Tonight and tomorrow, University of East Anglia. Minutart present Stephen Dercock's East.
Until Sunday, Theatre Royal, Newcastle. London Contemporary Dance Theatre, *Dances of Love and Death*.
June 13-18, Hippodrome, Birmingham. Houston Ballet. British debut.
June 14-18, Contact Theatre, Manchester. Joint Stock in *The Crimes of Vautrin* by Nicholas Wright (after Balzac).
June 15, University of Hull. Liminal Consort: Music from Speculative Courts.
June 15, MacRobert Arts Centre, University of Strirling. *Reds* (Beauty).
June 15-17, Gulbenkian Studio, University of Newcastle. English Dance Theatre.
June 16-21, Cinema, Triangle Arts Centre, Birmingham. *Veronica Voss* (Fassbinder).
June 16-21, Gulbenkian Theatre, University of Kent. UKC Music Society in *lola*.
June 17, Great Hall, University of Surrey. Lorraine McAslan (violin). Deborah Thorne (cello). John Blakely (bass). Haydn and Brahms.
June 17, Music School, University of Durham. Concert of twentieth-century music for two pianos.
June 17 and 18, Great Hall, University of Reading. *The Lady of the Inn*, a chamber opera in three acts by Peter Wishart.
June 22-25, Theatre, University of Essex. MA production of Aphra Behn's *The Lucky Chance*.
June 24, University of Nottingham. An evening of Indian classical music.
June 28 to July 2, Arts Centre, University of Warwick. Cambridge Theatre Company in Rolly, John Gay's sequel to *The Beggar's Opera*.
June 29 to July 2, University of Sheffield. Theatre group in Whiting's *The Devils*.

Bristol University's drama department recently organized a visit to Britain by one of Japan's leading Noh companies: RICHARD ALLEN CAVE reviews their performance, contrasting it with modern Japanese dance. ANDREW GRAHAM-DIXON reviews an exhibition, "The Inspiration of Egypt" at Brighton Museum.

An art of restraint

Kinuta
Performed by the Nanjo-Okumura Noh Theatre Troupe.
Jomon Sho
Performed by Sankal Juku.

It is surely a token of our growing appreciation of Japanese theatre-forms that the two companies recently visiting Sadlers Wells saw no reason to make any concession to western taste. The Noh troupe offered the innovation of women in the principal roles of *Kinuta* but otherwise played this most refined and elegant play according to traditional prescriptions, especially as to pace. It is a play about the pain and tedium of waiting for a loved one who fails to return; the slow pace is a stylized correlative for the woman's spiritual condition, enervated as she is by the fluctuations of hope and dread in her psyche till, after months of being denied her husband's love, her "blind soul hangs like a curtain studded with dew". Her one pursuit - as much a penance as a release for her growing bitterness - is to beat the cloth on her silk-board. The slower the pace, the more acute became the tension and pathos.

The fact that the performance was given not on polished wood but on a white floor-cloth laid out in the shape of a Noh stage that slightly impeded rather than facilitated the gliding quality of the actors' movements subtly drew attention to the action of the feet to show how this tension was created and sustained in the dance. The wife had a pattern of movements, a hesitant stepping forward then a reneaving of the foot that changed in time to a series of short "runs" that returned always to the starting position; then the body was arrested in a posture of dejection, the arms rising gently in expectation only and inevitably to fall again. This tentative, restrained motion stressed always the wealth of passionate longing and resentment that was being suppressed; the very decorum of the playing intimated the strength of will imposed on the woman's emotions.

When the news came, which finally breaks her heart, that her lord would not return that winter, the wife was squatting at the silk-board; after a long pause, the knee fell sharply to the ground making the body bend forward while the hands were raised as if to confront the eyes. It was an incomparable gesture of total loss; and when the actress left the stage, the body held carefully erect, the frame seemed wholly divested of spirit, the epitome of a living death, of a mind treacherously broken by event. Equally power-

Those who gave

On June 20 the BFI presents the Grierson Award for the best short film combining documentary and drama to Phil Mulloy, for *Give Us This Day*. Financed by the Arts Council with assistance from Channel 4, the film is a portrait of Robert Noonan (played by Frank Grimes, left) - who, under the name Robert Tresselt, wrote the "working-class classic" novel *The Ragged Trousers Philanthropists*.

The film depicts episodes from Noonan's experience as a house-painter in Hastings in the early years of this century, and traces his growing political awareness which led him to depict his fellow workman as "philanthropists" - who give their labour for nothing.

The film is available for hire from the Arts Council, and it will be shown later in the summer on Channel 4.



Robert Noonan, the subject of the film 'Give Us This Day'

The exhibition continues at Brighton Museum until July 17. It can later be seen at Manchester City Art Gallery, August 4-September 17.

Leslie Scarman on tolerance and why 'live and let live' is not as effective a policy as

In a sense, to a lawyer, it's a non-subject. Tolerance is and has been part and parcel of the English way of life for a hundred years or more. But in its legal sense, tolerance has only a negative content: it is at best a negative virtue. Ask the average person "What is tolerance?" and the reply will probably be: "Live and let live". These words are in fact enshrined in one of the basic English mottos of the common law: "So use your own that you do not harm another". It is possible to amplify this basic outlook in the field of tolerance to say that neither state nor individual, however powerful, may interfere with any person's way of life, unless the law imposes a specific restriction. But is this enough?

My argument is that it is not enough, that tolerance in its purely negative aspect of not interfering with other people is really a fairly low-scale value. Tolerance carries with it positive duties to be recognized and enforced by the law.

Positive discrimination? Yes, but in circumstances to be defined by law. If law is to be tolerant in any positive sense it must protect the interests of the minorities among us, and in the twentieth century, no society can claim to be tolerant in a civilized way unless it is able to move from the negative aspect of tolerance to the positive duties associated with tolerance. It is not enough for the law merely to assure us all of the same civil and political rights. The law must safeguard every-one and, in particular, members of the minority communities against oppression, which is a much more serious thing than oppression, and against disadvantage. It is fundamental in a civilized, plural society, which we must claim to be, that minorities have the right not only to survive but to flourish.

How does English law measure up to this? The answer is, in my view, not well. Are the positive duties which are implicit in any civilized interpretation of the word tolerance, to be found in our law at all? Or is the truth of our society that the support and protection of minorities is left merely to policy, the influence of public opinion upon government and parliament unsupported by positive legal obligation? If we find that tolerance ultimately depends merely on an ethic which we expect the executive and legislature to observe, then how can it be protected when the going gets rough?

English law is, of course, a combination of common law which is the customary law of the kingdom handed down by the judges from one generation to another and owes nothing to Parliament, and statute law which is, precisely, the enacted will of Parliament. Our statute law at the moment possesses two very important statutes: the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 and the Race Relations Act of 1976. These are modern statutes designed to meet modern problems. They are not by any means the whole story of English legal activity in the field of tolerance. The story goes back much further into our history.

In religious matters we are, since 1829 when the Toleration Act was passed, a tolerant society. We do have an established church, a church established by law. But since 1829 it is not an exclusive church, which is of course what matters. In the case of political rights, the history is not so long, but political rights are today effectively assured to everyone. We have universal adult suffrage. The law of public order, the law of sedition, the law of criminal libel, even the law of blasphemy all exist but are rarely invoked; the Public Order Act of 1936 is invoked in situations of disturbance like the Brixton riots. But these laws, properly administered, pose no real threat to freedom of speech or freedom of political action outside Parliament and the best illustration of that is the habit of public demonstration.

When I was a young man, politics by demonstration was almost unknown; indeed, I remember in the late 1930s being taught at university that there was no right to demonstrate on streets or public highways, because in law a highway exists only for the purposes of passage and re-passage; if you stop on your way the stop must be only for a reasonable period and you must not obstruct other users of the road. Anyone who lives in London sees the highways of the city regularly obstructed by vast processions, often for causes so obscure and described in terms so unEnglish that they are incomprehensible, exercising their right



The case for the defence

of demonstration on public highways which, according to the lawyers in my youth, were not available for that purpose.

Quite simply, English law has developed; the right to demonstrate has developed in the hands of the judges as an effective right. The picture of civil rights is by no means a bad one and here, of course, we reach back into history: Magna Carta is still a statute in force in the kingdom of England, one that probably did not reach Scotland since it was passed in a period when the two countries were almost constantly at war. Among other things, Magna Carta assured that no one's life or liberty could be taken away or threatened save by trial according to laws. The language is of course archaic but what Magna Carta did in modern terms was to ensure that nobody could suffer legal restraint save through the action of the courts. This is an ancient common law principle which retains immense importance.

Our constitution now is basically governed by the Act of Settlement of 1688; when the Stuarts were exiled and William of Orange became King, a constitutional limit was set upon the Crown.

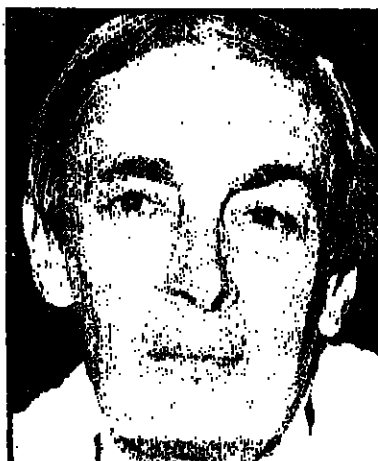
The Crown is, of course, the English term for executive government and since 1688 the executive government of this country has been unable to impose restraints or restrictions upon the expression of opinion or upon our conduct save in accordance with the common law or with statutes properly enacted by Parliament. Here again the constitutional position reinforces the Magna Carta position.

English law respects and protects

This fundamental approach of English law, the negative approach upon which we have to build, the principle that the individual is free to do what he will, unless it is contrary to law, is greatly buttressed in the twentieth century by the existence of certain international obligations assumed by the United Kingdom. The UK is a signatory of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and it is, much more significantly, also a signatory of the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in 1950 and ratified in 1953.

These two instruments – and particularly the European Convention – are bulwarks larger and larger in the jurisprudence of the UK and they support and should enable the judges to develop the basically tolerant approach to man which is the historical legacy of the common law and of the ancient statutes and the Act of Settlement. So it is a fair conclusion that English law does respect and protect individual rights; it recognizes equality of opportunity, it recognizes freedom of religion, it recognizes and safeguards effective civil and political rights, and it

"I know from my experience in Northern Ireland and from my experience in Brixton that . . . our minorities, or some of them, do still have a sense of insecurity, frustration and disadvantage. The rights are there, but we have not yet developed a sufficiently sensitive system, either political or judicial, to ensure that all can avail themselves of those rights."



does impose constitutional restraints upon both the Crown – the executive government – and upon the judges, because the judges are bound to obey the statute law of the kingdom and the Crown has its powers limited by the settlement of 1688.

What did arise from 1688 that was not wholly foreseen at the time is the untrammelled supremacy of Parliament in all matters of legislation. Parliament, in a legislative sense, is supreme; it has a sovereign power which cannot be challenged. Parliament can enact what law it chooses, and whatever law it chooses to enact, justly or unjustly, those laws have to be obeyed by the Crown, by the judges and by the rest of us, and they have to be enforced through the courts. Thus it is that we have a society in which there are constitutional checks and balances everywhere except upon Parliament. The one – very real – restraint upon Parliament is the ballot box.

Such is the main outline of the English law's approach to human rights and the freedom of man, in most respects a pretty good approach. A very good friend of mine, now an old man, fled from central Europe during the nightmarish late 1930s and came here with his family; in time, he made himself a master of English law; he was one of the first Law Commissioners and he is a Queen's Counsel. He once said to me, when I was criticizing this country: "Your trouble is that you have never lived in an intolerant society", and this is something that native-born Britons should never forget.

The problem is that the sort of tolerance I have been describing, essentially negative in character, is no longer enough for modern civilized man. One never has a right without somebody else having a duty. Every positive right recognized and enforced by the law implies the existence of a duty upon somebody else. The duty of course can be positive or negative; if it is positive, the person subjected to that duty has to do something which otherwise he would not have to do; of course if it is merely a negative duty then he has to refrain from doing something which otherwise he would have the right to do. This poses the real problem about positive toleration and of course

it leads to the problem associated with positive discrimination. Two recent cases illustrate nearly a positive right being a duty upon somebody else.

The Inner London Education Authority engages men and women as teachers irrespective of their ethnic background and on an absolutely straightforward basis of merit. There was a teacher in London who was a Muslim. It is part of the code of Islam that a man must, if he can, go to the mosque on Friday. The Muslim teacher sought to have the right to take Friday mornings off from school because he wished to go to the mosque. He pointed out that since he was reasonably near a mosque, his Imam would not accept as an excuse that it was not possible because it clearly was.

The headmaster took the view that this would put an intolerable burden on the other members of the staff. No doubt he consulted with the ILEA and he said: "No, you have to be in school on Friday morning". The Muslim pointed out that the Jews had their Saturday, and the Christians their Sunday; why should he not have his holy day on Friday; greatly daring, he took his case to the courts. I am sorry to say that, some years ago, he lost in the court of Appeal, although there was a minority judgment. The man was seeking a positive right to practise his religion in the way his religion required of him; as he could only do it at the expense of others, the school authorities refused; it was tested in law and he was unable to succeed.

Case of the Sikh and his turban

Contrast that with the more recent case of the Sikh and his turban, which is even more dramatic, because this time we are dealing not with the public educational system but with a private school which insisted on school uniform. The boy and his parent sought entry to the school but insisted that if the boy came he should be allowed to wear his turban, this being a requirement of the Sikh religion. The headmaster repeated his desire for uniformity and pointed to a number of Sikh pupils whose parents had not

insisted on the turban. Provided he ran his school in a respectable and educationally efficient way, had he not the right to determine what was done – and worn – in his school. The case went to the House of Lords which, construing the appropriate words in the Race Relations Act of 1976 found that the headmaster was under a positive duty to let in the boy with his turban. It is an interesting illustration of how one individual's freedom of choice was limited in order that a member of a minority group could exercise a positive right recognized by the law. So, positive rights when confirmed by law can be a threat to the freedom of others; they can degenerate into a system of burdensome privileges with all the implications of injustice and intolerance that one associates with privilege. Privilege, clearly, must be avoided.

The one thing that we cannot do is to put the clock back to the old days of the common law, when the law was essentially *laissez-faire* in its approach to social problems. We may not delude ourselves into thinking that man today will settle for a law which ensures no more than that individual opinions, words and actions will be tolerated. Today we insist from the law not only a guarantee of life and liberty but an acceptable standard of living; not only the right to marry and have our children educated but the right to have them educated at public expense; not only the right to work, if one can find it, but to certain rates of minimum pay and conditions of work; not only the opportunity to save against illness, old age or a rainy day, but the right to the support of that complex of detailed rights and duties known as Social Security. We, in our plural society, demand all this without any discrimination on any ground of sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or social origin. It is precisely the fact that we live in a plural society where all this is demanded and expected as of legal right that toleration as understood in the common law is not enough.

The ethic of toleration has got to be translated into a different world and it has to be enforced by a law infinitely more detailed, more specific and more positive than the negative though wholesome principles of the common law.

The duty to achieve this new, difficult, detailed complex law is shared by Parliament and the courts. The Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 and the Race Relations Act of 1976 are good indications of the new tolerance. In both these statutes, positive sacrifices are demanded of some of us of cherished rights to do as we please. In the Race Relations Act, there is the beginning of a legal offer of special opportunities to certain classes in our society, in schools, higher education and training, and this puts a difficult obligation upon the majority who do not have those particular opportunities or that particular assistance. In the field covered by these two statutes, toleration has become a positive obligation resting on the majority that the values of both statutes can be achieved.

Those values are of course the protection of specific minorities or, if women are not in a minority properly speaking, those members of the community who are weaker or disadvantaged for specific historical reasons. The aim is not merely that they should survive but that disadvantage should be lifted from them.

Ultimately these laws have to be enforced; this can, ultimately, only be done by the courts, however many administrative tribunals there may be and however many administrative decisions. We are developing in this country, somewhat along the American model, principles, far-reaching principles, of judicial review, of executive action in the whole field of the positive rights and obligations which are the field of toleration.

The courts are important because it is the judges who interpret Parliamentary legislation. Whatever Parliament may think it is saying in a statute, at the end of the day Parliament says what the judges say they said. Take for instance the GLC "fair fares" controversy, which went to the House of Lords. The GLC slashed the price of public transport in London. The Bromley Council challenged that act and sought judicial

positive discrimination

review saying that it was not lawful under the transport legislation. The legislation governing public transport was immensely complicated. There were statutes beginning in 1962; there was an important statute as far as London was concerned in 1969, and I have little doubt that local authorities throughout the country, including the GLC, and conceivably central government departments as well believed that the effect of those statutes was that public transport should be run as a public service on a loss-making basis; there was no obligation to try and make a profit; they were intended to meet the deficit out of the rates.

In its judicial review, the House of Lords ruled that this was not the correct interpretation of the statute. The Lords may have been wrong, they may have been right, but constitutionally theirs is the last word as supreme court of the country. The courts have immense power in dealing with the legislation of Parliament. True, they are bound by the Act of Settlement to obey the word of Parliament but they interpret that word and they determine the principles by which statutes are interpreted. So there is the vital importance in dealing with the legislation that is necessary for the new tolerance in our society, an indication of the importance of the courts.

There is another reason, a very different kind of reason, why in the development of a positively tolerant society the courts are important. In a democratic society, majority rule is basic. In the plural society which we have become, there will inevitably be found minorities which exercise little or no political power and have little or no political influence. If society is to be tolerant in the way I have defined, those minorities both as groups and as individuals are entitled to have their voices heard in our elected institutions in sufficient numbers for their voices to carry weight.

A power to get things done

Equally, despite the problems posed by majority rule in a democracy for minorities that can never hope themselves to be a majority, somehow we have got to see that there is a power somewhere to get things done for these minorities, to remedy their grievances, their injustices, their frustrating disadvantages; at the moment, power rests simply in the goodwill of others. If that goodwill is there and if we develop the toleration that I have been indicating, it may never be necessary for the new minorities themselves to form political parties, they can join other groups are members and act politically in the homogeneous way which we have understood in our country for a very long time. But at the end of the day the eccentric individual, the minority group, will have to rest on its access to the media, on its access to men and women of good will in Parliament, and on the courts in order that their rights can be vindicated.

So there really is, particularly in a democratic society, the need for a legal guarantee in the hands of an independent judiciary and that guarantee can be given only by developing our legal system and our enacted law in accordance with a basic principle governing the whole of the law: that the law exists to uphold the social and economic, as well as the civil and political rights and duties of all, and that law must be fairly and fearlessly applied and enforced by the courts.

So much for the principle, but what about the machinery? How are we going to develop the apparatus to achieve this? In political rights, civil rights, social and economic rights, we are in the process of developing that machinery. The judges developing their jurisprudence of judicial review and executive action in that field are showing us an apparatus that can be developed to see that minorities and individuals get their rights. Yet, I know from my experience in Northern Ireland and from my experience in Brixton that none of this is quite enough. Our minorities, or some of them, do still have a sense of insecurity, frustration and disadvantage. The rights are there, but we have not yet developed a sufficiently sensitive system, either political or judicial, to ensure that all can avail themselves of those rights.

There is sensitive legislation on the statute book which marks a switch of emphasis. When I was a young man in the 1930s, there was very little judicial review. The judges spent most of their time when they were not dealing with crime in dealing with actions for damages for personal injury arising out of factory and road accidents. Today, most of our high court judges spend most of their time in the field of administrative law which is the lawyers' term to cover this developing world of judicial review, where the new toleration is slowly being hammered out.

The judges today face a challenge greater than any faced by English judges since the seventeenth century. The judges of the House of Stuart failed to master the divine right of kings and the result of that was civil war. Let us hope that the judges of the house of Windsor can impose restraints upon majority action at all levels to relieve poverty, disadvantage, hopelessness and despair. Unless this is done, our plural society will fall apart. If it is done, then our plural society will be the best of all societies, one and many at the same time.

We have made a beginning, but for the moment the substantive law is a hotch-potch of specific statutes, each of limited scope and covering by no means the whole field; a hotch-potch of specific legal rules also clearly defined, but by no means of universal effect; a hotch-potch of court practices and procedures – judicial review has been developed by the judges with no proper statutory background at all; judicial review developed by the judges has crept into a statute at last, but all that the statute does (the Supreme Court Act of 1981) is to reformulate what the judges have been developing. Some of us even thought that it was wise to put it in a statute because it might inhibit the judicial development. Now, we need a breakthrough to principle and it is because that breakthrough is needed, because Parliament, the Government and the judges need broad guidance over the whole field of law, that I have become an exponent of a Bill of Rights for this country.

We have a model to hand; the common law and our statute law are already supported, at any rate morally, by the fact that we have signed the United Nations declaration and the fact that we have signed and ratified the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. This last is a valuable document, drafted by two English lawyers, based on the common law and could be incorporated into English law without any tearing of the fabric of our present law. If that came about, it would give a great impetus to the development of the judicial review; I have purposely avoided the issue of a written constitution against which judges could then set legislation to check its acceptability; if legislation was intolerant or oppressive, it would be possible to say – simply – that it was unconstitutional.

Any such solution is a long way off and I may be a legal dreamer dreaming dreams. They are worth dreaming but we must get on with the business long before such dreams can come true. Introduce the European Convention into English law and at any rate you would have a panoply of principle backing up the present hotch-potch of statute and common law rules. Unless an effort is made, the present situation, not too bad a situation, could deteriorate; if we do make the effort the opportunity for success is there and I myself think that on legal, moral, cultural and aesthetic grounds a plural society is an immensely exciting opportunity for expanding human horizons.

This has got to be done consistently with our democracy and consistently with the cherishing of the human rights of those who are in a minority and those whom perhaps some of us dislike. All the great causes associated with freedom are not always associated with virtuous people. Sinners provide the greatest, not the least, opportunity for the law and it is when we are faced with the sinner that the tendency to become intolerant may amount to a temptation. Let us look after the bad as well as the good – English law has never forgotten that and neither should we.

Lord Scarman is Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and has been Chancellor of the University of Warwick since 1971. This article is based on his J. B. B. W. Morrell Memorial Address delivered at the University of York on April 29.



Is there honey still for tea? Post-war picnickers enjoying their spread.

Relaxing with a nice cup of tea

Leisure is becoming a matter of academic concern. There are approximately 40 educational establishments offering courses in this field, and there is a Leisure Studies Association with its recently launched *Leisure Studies Journal*. I am frequently asked by students to recommend a "best" text. My stock-in-trade reply is to go and consult the works of George Orwell. I am not being facetious. Let me try to explain.

In his books and essays, Orwell sought to convey to his readers an understanding of life in Western industrial societies. He concerned himself with a wide range of leisure-related topics: from the cup of tea and plant of beer to spectator sports and great works of art and culture. In writing about them, Orwell combined a marvellous eye for detail with a concise, direct style of writing. Witness this opening to *Decline of the Englishman*.

"It is Sunday afternoon, preferably before the war. The wife is already asleep in the armchair, and the children have been sent out for a nice long walk. You put your feet up on the sofa, settle your spectacles on your nose, and open the *News of the World*. Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, or roast pork and applesauce, followed by a wide range of leisure-related topics: from the cup of tea and plant of beer to spectator sports and great works of art and culture. In writing about them, Orwell combined a marvellous eye for detail with a concise, direct style of writing. Witness this opening to *Decline of the Englishman*.

But over and above all this, Orwell possessed a truly rare gift: the ability to stand back from the society of which he was a part and to perceive the largely implicit assumptions of its culture. This led him to a preoccupation with the seemingly common, banal and "taken for granted" aspects of social reality. Partly for this reason, he has much to say about the people's leisure.

In his essay, *The English People*, Orwell's stance as the detached observer makes possible the following comments: "Perhaps the most horrible spectacles in England are the Dog's Cemetaries . . . the Animals' ARP Centres . . . the spectacle of Animal Day being celebrated . . . the animal cult runs right through the nation and is probably bound up with the decay of agriculture and the dwindled birthrate."

During the between-war years the football pools did more than any other one thing to make life bearable for the unemployed. Hypotheses such as these are fascinating precisely because they hint at meanings and implications which normally do not surface in our consciousness as we act out our daily routines. In *The Road to Wigan Pier*, Orwell points out the "taken for granted" nature of social attitudes towards food and drink: "A human being is primarily a bag for putting food into; the other functions and faculties may be more godlike, but in point of time they come afterwards . . . I think it could be plausibly argued that changes of diet are more important than changes of dynasty or even of religion. The Great War, for instance, could never have happened if tinned food had not been invented. And the

John Heeley on George Orwell and his observations of the British at play

history of the past four hundred years in England would have been immensely different if it had not been for the introduction of root crops and various other vegetables at the end of the Middle Ages, and a little later the introduction of non-alcoholic drinks (tea, coffee, cocoa) and also of distilled liquors to which the beer-drinking English were not accustomed. Yet it is curious how seldom the all-importance of food is recognized. You see statues everywhere to politicians, poets, bishops, but none to cooks or bacon-curers or market-gardeners."

For Orwell, the artefacts and activities of leisure needed to be understood precisely because they signified something other than themselves. Comic postcards were not simply " . . . coloured postcards with their endless succession of . . . fat women in tight bathing-dresses and their crude drawing and unbearable colours, chiefly hedge-sparrow's-egg tint and Post Office red". They represented " . . . a sort of saturnalia, a harmless rebellion against virtue". They mattered because the "corner of the human heart that they speak for might easily manifest itself in worse forms."

While Orwell viewed comic postcards as dull and relatively harmless, the same could not be said of books, magazines and comics. For him the contents of the typical newsagents shop were probably " . . . the best available indication of what the mass of the English people really feels and thinks". For instance, boys' comics presented a view of the world which was snobbish, jingoistic, and sexist so that: " . . . there is being pumped into them (boys) the conviction that the major problems of our time do not exist, that there is nothing wrong with *laissez-faire* capitalism, that foreigners are unimportant comics and that the British Empire is a sort of charity-concern which will last for ever."

Orwell's concern with the social, cultural and political significance of leisure is perhaps best illustrated in *England Your England*. After noting the essentially "privatized nature" of twentieth century leisure patterns, he goes on to say: "We are a nation of flower-lovers, stamp collectors, pigeon-fanciers, amateur carpenters, coupon-snipers, darts-players, crossword-puzzle fans. All the culture that is most truly native centres round things which even when they are communal are not official – the pub, the football match, the back garden, the fruside and the 'nice cup of tea'."

He then links this privatized world of popular leisure to a dominant cultural belief (the freedom of the individual) and to various regulatory policies of the State. "The liberty of the individual is still believed in, almost as in the nineteenth century. But this has nothing to do with economic liberty, the right to exploit others for profit. It is the liberty to have a home of your

own, to do what you like in your spare time, to choose your own amusements instead of having them chosen for you from above . . . But in all societies the common people must live to some extent against the existing order. The genuinely popular culture of England is something that goes on beneath the surface, unofficially and more or less frowned on by the authorities. One thing one notices if one looks directly at the common people, especially in the big towns, is that they are not ostentatious. They are inveterate gamblers, drink as much beer as their wages will permit, are devoted to bawdy jokes, and use probably the foulest language in the world. They have to satisfy these tastes in the face of astonishing, hypocritical laws (licensing laws, lottery acts, etc. etc.) which are designed to interfere with everybody but in practice allow everything to happen."

Orwell's writings add our understanding of leisure. In attempting to elucidate the social, cultural and political significance of leisure, they exemplify how literature can "feel it like it is". The escape to the countryside in *Keep the Aspidochelone* and the rigours of the pan-vash in *Down and Out in Paris and London* are valuable supplements to social science-based research on countryside recreation and on hotel and catering employment respectively. To be sure, social science research is . . . more "scientific": the concepts are more clearly defined, the theory and method are more explicit, the typologies are more exhaustive, and the explanatory hypotheses are more rigorously tested. But Orwell's writings bring out the human meaning of leisure in ways that "leisure studies" have hitherto begun to do. Research interests to date have centred on definitions, on origins and evolution, on the measurement of demand and supply, and on the appraisal of costs and benefits. The research paradigm is strongly biased in favour of subjects related to government intervention in leisure: the problems which various regulatory policies attempt to tackle (eg the sex and violence content of television) and the facilities and services provided by the State (notably the spheres of sport/physical recreation, arts and culture, and countryside recreation/tourism).

We "know" next to nothing about the popular, non-official leisure-time world of pets, pubs, gardens and comics. Taking leisure studies as a whole, only a handful of academic investigations contain findings which bear on the social, cultural and political ramifications of the popular, everyday leisure-time behaviours: notably William Foot Whyte's *Sireet Corner Society*, Erving Goffman's *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*, Dennis et al's account of a Yorkshire mining community, and a growing body of literature on youth culture.

And I have to say that I find Orwell's observations as authentic and illuminating as any of these. It is time that leisure scholars began seriously to address the whole question of the social, cultural and political significance of popular leisure forms. Until we do, we will never "tell it like it is" and our observations and recommendations will appear remote from the realities of everyday life.

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Weaving sense into voting patterns

Denis Kavanagh considers how election studies have become a research field in their own right

Certain academic faces and names grow more familiar at election time. The greater exposure on television of David Butler co-author of the *Nuffield Election Study*, seems positive proof that a general election is under way, yet it is not quite the case that a function of elections is to provide extra exposure and employment for academic psephologists. At a time when election studies are under something of a cloud it is worth considering what contribution the field has made.

A surprisingly large amount of the new knowledge has been disseminated to the informed public and is reflected in serious mass media treatment of elections. For example, the concept of "swing" or the relative transfer of support from one party to another, has become an important tool for summarizing the pattern of electoral changes across and within the country. The general uniformity of constituency swings, within regions at least, heightens our ability to predict early the national outcome.

We also have much more knowledge about the long and short-term influences on electoral behaviour, the limited importance of particular issues on voting and regional variations in voting. Many "common-sense" assumptions have been laid to rest. As a result, one is inclined to be more sceptical about historians' verdicts on past elections.

The inspiration for the Nuffield studies of British elections was R. B. McCallum's determination in 1945 to kill at birth the myths which grew up about elections. A particular strength of the British tradition has been the elaborate analysis of election results. The 13-page statistical appendix in the Nuffield study (by the young David Butler) grew to over 40 pages in 1979 (by Michael Steed and John Curtice).

Their fine-gauge discussion about election swings and turnouts in every conceivable type of seat, the effects of tactical voting, regional, local and candidate factors, and Liberal or other

party interventions has no counterpart in any other country. The demonstration of uniform national and regional swings has buttressed academic claims that the vast majority of candidates and organizations are worth no more than a few hundred votes. Predictably the claim enrages most activists but also consoles a few. The 1979 election was marked by the largest post-war swing between the two main parties; it also had the most variations.

The tradition of aggregate data analysis is longer established in France and the United States. Only recently had British census data been broken down by constituencies, so enabling results to be correlated with aggregate data about the social composition of the constituency.

election '83

Interestingly, there is now a sharper socio-geographical distribution of electoral support. The emergence of the "two Britains" after 1979—the Labour north versus the Conservative south—is part of a cumulative trend which has been going on for 20 years. The selective class patterns of emigration and immigration between north and south, inner cities and suburbs, and rural and urban seats have accentuated the trend. The two main parties are probably less able to represent and aggregate interests throughout the United Kingdom.

Historians have necessarily had to rely on aggregate data and election results to interpret past elections. Yet further study is hindered not only because returning officers are unwilling to break down votes according to separate wards but also because correlations are open to diverse interpretations.

The advantage of survey research, even as a complement to the above, is that one is able to collect information about the motives behind voting deci-

sions and to assess whether the election outcome is part of a short-term or long-term pattern. Research has shown that two factors have underpinned the Labour vote since 1945. One was party identification, or loyalty to a party. This concept was developed in 1948 by University of Michigan students of American electoral behaviour, and first applied to this country in *The British Voter* a landmark study from 1969, co-authored by Butler and Donald Stokes.

The authors showed that Labour's historic disadvantage in elections and poor showing among the old stemmed from party loyalties acquired before Labour became a national contender in 1918. As the population changes, so the electoral balance shifted to Labour. By 1970, Labour partisans outnumbered Conservatives and Labour became the "natural" majority party, even though the Conservatives could gain advantage by manipulating other factors. Party identification helped academics distinguish between long-term trends and short-term deviations, and suggests now that the Liberal-SDP Alliance has failed to attract such identifiers and thus will not be able to effect a realignment.

The Essex-based successors to Butler and Stokes have documented a sharp fall in the number of strong partisans, a reduction evenly spread across all groups. This suggests that traditional major party strategies will no longer work and plausibly explains the rise of third parties.

But social class, the other factor which stabilized the two-party system, has also weakened. The class explanation of electoral behaviour always needed qualification, not least because of the one-third of the working-class voting Tory. Backgrounds and life styles have changed and there may now also be sharp differences between public and private sector employees. Class consciousness is low: the election study of 1979 indicated that less than half British voters gave themselves a class identity and only 39 per cent of manual workers called themselves working class.

Between 1964 and 1970, Butler and Stokes had shown how long-term and short-term factors operated to produce political stability and political change. The Essex surveys, from 1974 to 1979, coincided with the weakening of the maintaining forces and the growth of change related stimuli. If the theme of Butler and Stokes had been that Labour was the majority party Crewe and his colleagues might entitle their

Number 10: Prime Minister's base follow-up study *The Conservative Electorate*.

One area in which cross-national and interdisciplinary study has flourished has been the impact of the economy on voting. Voters hold a government responsible for economic conditions, rewarding it for "good times" and punishing it for "bad". In 1978, relying on econometric techniques, Frey and Schneider demonstrated that British governments' popularity fell an average of 6 per cent in opinion polls, for each 1 per cent rise in unemployment and also fell in line with a rise in inflation and decrease in living standards.

In a so far neglected book, *The Politics of Economic Decline*, James Alt presents evidence on the complex and context-bound ways in which British voters relate the economy to politics. He shows that between 1964 and 1974 the voters' satisfaction with their real incomes bore little relation to actual rises in their incomes. Voters' expectations regarding the future performance of the economy was a more important influence on their support, and in 1970 and February 1974 the government, though regarded as best maintaining prosperity, lost to the opposition which was regarded as

being better on keeping prices down. In recent years, British voters' expectations have been scaled down in line with the slow down of economic growth. People have been more willing to look elsewhere than the Government when allocating blame for high inflation and high unemployment. Alt concludes that changes in perceptions of the Government's influence over the economy has lessened the instrumental value of voting. How else might we explain the popularity of the Conservatives, with three million out of work, Political folklore, let alone econometric models, would have seen this as electorally suicidal. The people round Mrs Thatcher may not have read Alt but they certainly act and talk as if they had.

Election studies have been criticised for their failure to relate to other aspects of British politics and government. They have indeed developed as a sub-field in their own right. An election is a manageable unit of study; it has a unity, covers a defined space of time, has a conclusion. The results and voting decisions have also been more amenable to the latest social science tools and techniques than many other political phenomena.

Since 1979 students have been trained to spell out the political and constitutional implications of the above electoral trends. As the two-party system has declined and the prospects for a deal between parliament and minority or coalition governments increased, so there are new constitutional uncertainties.

For example, in the event of deadlock, who would the monarch invite to form a government and would she automatically assent to a minority government? So many principles of the contemporary British constitution have derived from the expectation that one party will have a working parliamentary majority.

If the old party and electoral landmarks are weakening, we will require new constitutional guidelines. In 1982, Alt presents evidence on the complex and context-bound ways in which British voters relate the economy to politics. He shows that between 1964 and 1974 the voters' satisfaction with their real incomes bore little relation to actual rises in their incomes. Voters' expectations regarding the future performance of the economy was a more important influence on their support, and in 1970 and February 1974 the government, though regarded as best maintaining prosperity, lost to the opposition which was regarded as

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JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Disciples of Burke

The Salisbury Review: a quarterly magazine of conservative thought edited by Roger Scruton and Christopher Silverster £10.00 per annum (£6.00 for students and schools) published by The Salisbury Group, 7 Lord North Street, London SW1.



From the cover to *The Salisbury Review* a caricature of the Third Marquess of Salisbury.

be happier when the editors accept what their left-wing counterparts accepted long ago, that they are safer attacking others than defending themselves. But they still have to find a structure and a method appropriate to the standing they presumably aspire to: the standing (dare I say it?) of *Encounter*, for instance. Too many of the articles, even the longer ones, are of the general, discursive nature we look for on the centre pages of the Tory Sunday; there is too much editorializing by others than the editors, too much journalistic comment of the kind we expect from "Our Political Correspondent", too many brief fill-ins which give the impression of parking spaces or irrelevant interruptions. In fact, some of the material is almost ludicrously brief, and though some may think that the intellectual gifts of the Third Marquess of Salisbury, after whom this periodical is named, have been exaggerated, it is strange even then, and especially in this context, that A. B. Cooke should have been asked to deal with him in less than two pages.

Gordon Wightman is lecturer in politics at the University of Liverpool.

Civil Justice Quarterly covering all aspects of civil procedural law is published by Sweet & Maxwell in association with the Institute of Judicial Administration, Birmingham University (price £35 per annum).

It is also important for such a journal to distance itself from Central Office, though this is not easy at a time when the party is apparently in the ascendant under a capable leader, and the skill peeps through the mask in Ian Crowther's article on "Mrs Thatcher's Idea of the Good Society", where she appears as yet another true disciple of Burke: "It is possible that the British people have now found a leader who is prepared to define, in public utterances and policies, the qualities of character which make this nation more than a business partnership." The editors are more restrained: "It is fortunate that, whatever the Prime Minister says she is doing, her instincts bend naturally in a conservative direction"—but it is perhaps in an attempt to compensate for such dangerous leanings that Enoch Powell is wheeled on at regular intervals to fire off a salvo, now against the EEC, now against the American Alliance, and John Casey is brought in to expound the dangers of trying to create a multinational society in Britain.

Otherwise the first three issues certainly display the variety and originality of conservative opinion, if not thought, though it is a moot point how much of it is distinguishable from general alarmism or pessimism. There are articles on the politics of sex, the politics of ecology, even a thoughtful critique of sociology by that *rara avis* a conservative sociologist (Clive Ashworth), and a modish Cambridge sermon on the question "How can we have a duty to the dead?", which skilfully avoids any reference to Christianity.

A running series on conservative thinkers has produced some of the best articles so far, but the fact that it has already been necessary to call up George Santayana and Eric Voeglin, as well as Michael Oakeshott, suggests a certain shortage of recruits in this difficult area. On the other hand, from the numerous and menacing array of left-wing thinkers available for a parallel series the editor, Roger Scruton, has so far examined only Michel Foucault and E. P. Thompson, the latter not very convincingly.

Other articles map out future lines of inquiry, such as the monarchy (David Lay on "The Real and the Royal"); C. H. Sisson contributes a little horror story on "The Media and the Constitution"; David Martin another in a series of articles recounting his further endeavours to prevent a philistine and illiterate clergy from a tenth-rate prayer book on the Church of England. (A fuller examination of that institution once reputed to be the Conservative Party at prayer is very much needed, and Professor Martin is the man to provide it.)

On the whole there are signs of growing confidence, and the tone will

be happier when the editors accept what their left-wing counterparts accepted long ago, that they are safer attacking others than defending themselves. But they still have to find a structure and a method appropriate to the standing they presumably aspire to: the standing (dare I say it?) of *Encounter*, for instance. Too many of the articles, even the longer ones, are of the general, discursive nature we look for on the centre pages of the Tory Sunday; there is too much editorializing by others than the editors, too much journalistic comment of the kind we expect from "Our Political Correspondent", too many brief fill-ins which give the impression of parking spaces or irrelevant interruptions. In fact, some of the material is almost ludicrously brief, and though some may think that the intellectual gifts of the Third Marquess of Salisbury, after whom this periodical is named, have been exaggerated, it is strange even then, and especially in this context, that A. B. Cooke should have been asked to deal with him in less than two pages.

In the eighteen months since its first appearance in January 1982, *Communist Affairs* has gone a long way towards establishing itself as a useful source of reference. Its aims are ambitious and reflect a concern among some British scholars that communist studies should broaden its perspective beyond the established communist states in Europe and Asia to embrace both more recent Marxist regimes in the third world and non-Marxist communist parties.

Each issue is primarily devoted to the reproduction of official documents (or excerpts from them) emanating from those regimes or parties, and, in the case of states ruled by Marxist parties, also from "voices of opposition or dissent". These documents are usefully supplemented by a chronology of events during the period covered by each issue (six to nine months before the date of publication), tables which list the members of newly elected party and state leading bodies, biographies, obituaries and book reviews.

If this journal seems most obviously useful to those concerned with the older communist states, it is nevertheless

also valuable to those whose interests lie in other areas where there are Marxist regimes or active Marxist parties. The editor, however, would do well to remember the diverse nature of their potential readership and make a greater effort to explain the context of the published documents, at least briefly. There was some improvement in the last three issues, especially in relation to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but a more consistent policy would seem desirable in relation to all documents published. The analytical articles in these issues by Jacques Rupnik on Poland, Peter Ferdinand on Yugoslavia and David S. Dell on the Yugoslav Communist Party were very helpful reports if longer perhaps than one might anticipate in relation to other material.

It would be easy to quibble with particular editorial decisions. Why, for example, is a Cuban-Saharawi joint communiqué included in the Arab world section, rather than the Latin American and Caribbean section? Is it sensible to include the French CP in the chronology of events, in the "ruling parties" category, when, despite the presence of four party members temporarily in the government, it remains a radically different animal and plays a radically different role from that of ruling parties in communist states? It is to be hoped that the editors will give some consideration, if they have not already done so, to providing some practicable means of retrieving the useful information contained in this journal—particularly smaller items like the tables, biographies and obituaries referred to above. At present these are not even listed in the table of contents.

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Expanding space

Government & Policy: Environment and Planning C edited by R.J. Bennett Quarterly £40.00 per annum, single issue £11.50 published by Pion Ltd

Society & Space: Environment and Planning D edited by M.J. Dear Quarterly £40.00 per annum, single issue £11.50 published by Pion Ltd

Twenty or thirty years ago location and spatial relationships were subjects studied only by geographers; even then their interest was primarily in physical rather than human geography. In the early sixties the situation changed and the study of spatial relationships became interdisciplinary.

Initially the non-geographical input came from economists and systems theorists, as attempts to model transport systems in towns led to an interest in urban location and the (apparent) Keynesian achievement of continuing national full employment led to an interest in regional unemployment problems. This interdisciplinary approach to spatial problems was reflected in the foundation of several British journals—*Urban Studies* in 1964, *Regional Studies* in 1967, and *Environment and Planning A* in 1969. These journals dealt mainly with economics and geography, and they were followed by *Environment and Planning B* in 1974, which published mathematical articles.

This in one sense the publication of the first issues of these two journals appears to be the continuation of a trend, but while the journals mentioned above publish articles in more or less the same field, the publication of *Government and Policy: Environment and Planning C* and *Society and Space*

shows that interest in spatial relationships has now expanded into areas studied by political scientists and sociologists. Research into one area has led on into research in another. So, for example, researchers studied residential location which led them to house prices and the analysis of property taxes, rate reform and local government finance.

Both the journals cover new fields of research. Their closest competitors are probably *Policy and Politics* for the one and the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* for the other. It is difficult to assess the quality, or even the future style of the journals from just one issue each, and this is compounded by the fact that the editors seem to have wider ends in view than the contents and titles of their journals imply.

Bennett says that "the title of the journal *Government and Policy* is intended to suggest the broadest possible remit for coverage and content", but his own interests, the contents of the first issue, and the membership of his editorial advisory board suggest that the journal will in practice be concerned with local government or the spatial problems of central government, and that the papers will be packed with facts, figures, equations and graphs.

Dear, on the other hand, says that his journal is "created to harness the energy behind... the research for a new social theory which may act as a powerful force for advancement and integration in the social sciences". But despite the editorial the same evidence suggests that the journal will in practice be concerned with the spatial aspects of social theory. The contributors to *Society and Space*, however, at least in this issue, seem to prefer interpretative, theoretical discussion to what one describes as "number crunching geneflexions to state funding agencies".

Alan Evans is professor of environmental economics at the University of Reading.

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Volume 6, 1983: quarterly
Individuals £10.95 (UK) £13.40 (overseas)
Institutions £21.50 (UK) £26.20 (overseas) ISSN 0190-0536

Please send orders, with payment, to Sue Donnett, Journals Department, Basil Blackwell Publisher, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford, OX4 1JF. Sample copies are available.

The formation of a Social Democratic Party and its swift alliance with a small existing party, the Liberals, has provided in the present election campaign an interesting variation to the recent virtually two-party theme. Everyone is aware of the dominance of Conservative and Labour parties in the present century. Less well known are past challenges to the system, most of which appeared and declined well out of living memory, but which provide a yardstick by which to assess the Alliance at present. Future developments cannot be foreseen, except perhaps by those modern soothsayers, the public opinion pollsters.

One thing is clear: the "two-party system" of the last 300 years has had a rather bumpy ride, though usually visible at least in outline. In the early twentieth century a third party achieved an unquestioned success when Labour, establishing itself in a Lib-Lab pact, rose to take over the Liberals' role as chief rival to the Conservatives. Before this, in the nineteenth century, a series of separatist parties with names like Canningtons, Peelites and Parnellites had moved across the scene from time to time but failed to establish a permanent presence.

Earlier, in the mid-eighteenth century, there were smaller semi-independent groups with similar sounding names like Pittites, Bedford Whigs and Grenvillites, though some of these depended upon a leadership more proprietary, less charismatic, than that of their successors. Still earlier are to be found "Patriot" Whigs, "Hanoverian" Tories and others.

Nevertheless, party behaviour in this country has been predominantly two-sided, with the first Reform Act as changing point from Tory/Whig to Conservative/Liberal and the First World War ushering in the transition to Conservative/Labour. Splinter groups peeled off from the parent parties from time to time but, usually after a decent interval on the cross benches, either ended on the other side of the House or sank back into their party of origin.

Labour broke the pattern. Born not of secession but of reform and mass enfranchisement, it came to represent a class of voter unrepresented before the nineteenth century series of reform acts and not fully catered for by the revamped Conservative and Liberal parties. Labour may have come in under the sheltering wing of the Liberals in 1906, but fundamentally it was a party

Two's company, three's a...

ab initio, not a breakaway group. After the First World War it benefited from rapid social changes, ousted the Liberals and maintained thereafter the position of second, occasionally first party in the state.

The two main parties established a convention of hurling insults but stopping short at use of force in the settlement of political differences. As late as the exclusion crisis and Rye House plot episodes (1679-1683) judicial murder had played a part, with the executions of leading men on both sides. But by 1701 when the Tories tried to impeach the leading Whigs and 14 years later when the position was reversed, the steam had gone out of violent politics.

The party system then, at least since the establishment of parties in regular sitting of Parliament in 1689, is a controlled means of settling political differences without recourse to force. It provides for the frequent alternation in office of rival bodies of politicians who, when they form a government, can reverse some of the more unacceptable measures of their opponents. In this way a balance has been preserved, with a retrospectively agreed field of legislation being retained while the more controversial measures of both sides are repealed.

sometimes said that the Liberal/SDP Alliance would, if supported by the electorate, change the face of politics. At one level this might be true: Alliance success could bring coalition governments, proportional representation and, perhaps, greater consensus in legislation. But at deeper level should we expect a change in the virtues above ascribed to the British party system? This system has not, in the longer term, been of purely two parties; the present Alliance aberration from the norm is not all that unusual. The Alliance, if successful, might plunge us into a continental-style political arrangement, but the basic divide is not between our past modified two-party system and three (or more) parties; it lies between multi- (including two) party systems and one (or no) party governments.

Most countries of Anglo-Saxon stock have produced some form of two-party arrangement,

and most West European countries other than Britain have developed three or more parties; but both produce governments which are democratic and capable of change without violence. The only danger which a third party arising in this country could bring to the democratic system would be to arise from a breakaway at the extreme of left or right, not one at the centre between existing established parties.

Centre parties we have had before and they have sometimes performed useful functions by permitting the spread of beliefs from one major party to another, by forming a new consensus of moderate opinion, or simply by permitting the easy transfer of indispensable politicians (Tory Gladstone → Peelite Gladstone → Liberal Gladstone).

The first breakaway after 1688 was a move from left to right, when, between 1690 and 1696, a group of "Harley-Poley" Whigs separated themselves from their fellows, unable to agree with the party's post-revolution leadership, and finally joined the Tory Party. In 1714, the year of the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, a split took place between "Hanoverian" and other Tories, but the former quickly rejoined the latter in their long political exile.

After that year an unknown number of crypto-Jacobites existed within the Tory party until the failure of the rebellion of 1745, but they never separated themselves and thereafter faded back into the Tory Party. Walpole led a substantial group of Whigs in opposition to Whig government from 1717 to 1720, and Pulteney led the "Patriot" Whigs against Walpole's government from 1726 to 1742. But the dissident groups did not join with the Tories except for short-lived tactical purposes and returned to the fold as soon as they were bought off by office.

By 1761 the once-great Tory Party had sunk to 113 out of 558 members returned and the Whigs were splitting into several groups, making the 1760s Britain's nearest approach to a multi-party system. But the reunification of the Whigs was already well under way before the American revolution polarized British politics in 1776. Tory

revival followed. In 1793 many Whigs formed a self-proclaimed third party; a year later they and others comprising about half the Whig Party under Burke and Portland joined the younger Pitt's government, forming the basis of a strength thenceforth.

Tory or Conservative breakaways occurred when the moderate Canningtons took office with the Whigs in 1830 after three years of independence, and when the Peelites joined a Liberal ministry in 1852 after six years on their own.

The main separatist issues of the later Victorian era concerned Catholic Ireland, but on the whole the "Irish party" (or parties) preferred to work for home rule within the framework of Liberalism. In 1886 Liberal Unionists joined the Conservatives over the Liberals' adoption of home rule. Early in the twentieth century Joseph Chamberlain's protectionists just failed to make the break with fellow Conservatives over tariff reform. The rise of the Labour Party, completed by replacing the Liberals in the 1920s, was a successful if untypical third party development.

From the 1930s to the 1970s the trend was towards an unchallenged two-party system. In 1931 a small section of the Labour Party joined the Conservatives but made small difference to the two-way alignment of Conservative (or national) versus Labour. Fascists and Communists secured little hold and after the Second World War the remaining Liberals and other minority parties almost disappeared from Westminster, not from the country. The nationalist parties, Plaid Cymru and the Scottish Nationalists, made an appearance but little headway in Parliament. Even a modest Liberal revival made no impact until the setting up of the Liberal/SDP Alliance after a Labour breakaway. Whether the Alliance succeeds in becoming more permanent than most of its predecessors will depend upon the intensity of the electorate's desire for a change of pattern to something closer to that prevailing in most of our Common Market neighbour countries. But whether or not a third party has gained ground in the general election, the fundamental assumptions of a democratic party system are not challenged — yet.

The author is a senior lecturer in English history at the University of East Anglia.

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edited by Phyllida Parsloe
Biannual

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published by the Joint University Council

Social work educators have long felt the need for a journal of their own but until 1981 had to rely on what little space their interests could command in professional publications with a broad or base in social work practice. Since they are not numerous enough to be regarded in market terms as a publisher's dream, it is all the more remarkable that not one but two new journals have now been established to serve their interests. Consideration of three examples of each suggests that in general the two publications complement rather than compete with each other.

Issues in Social Work Education is the journal of the Association of Teachers in Social Work Education, a small but vigorous organization consisting primarily of lecturers in educational institutions. It professes a scholarly approach and seeks to promote critical debate on issues of theory, research, policy and practice in social work education. About three quarters of its pages are devoted to original articles, all of substantial length and absorbing interest. The range of subjects includes curriculum planning, problems of theory and practice and the functions of knowledge and skills in social work. One issue (volume 1, number 2) also contains a useful though not comprehensive report on research currently being undertaken by the staff of social work courses.

All of the contributions are well researched, some addressing questions of definition and understanding from theoretical standpoints, others taking practice issues as a subject for rigorous debate about their implications for social work education. Among the latter, Powell (volume 2 number 1) elucidates the nature of the conflict in Northern Ireland and argues that the problems it poses for social work education are common to societies characterized by ethnic discrimination and gross disparities of wealth and power and are therefore of fundamental importance to the curriculum. In contrast, Hearn and Sibson (in separate articles in volume 2 number 2) analyse a range of problems concerned with social work knowledge, each arguing for a more coherent social science theory, but differing about the extent to which it can be integrated with practice. Such contributions are typical of the high standard already achieved by this journal, which succeeds in challenging received wisdom and stimulates further critical discussion through the provision of a "debate" section, the response to which so far is an encouraging sign that readers' interests are being served.

Most of the remaining space in *Issues in Social Work Education* is devoted to book reviews, which also feature in about the same proportion (one-fifth) in *Social Work Education*, published by the Social Work Education Committee of the Joint University Council. It is described as "a journal for education and training in local authority, probation and allied personal social services" and adopts a remit that extends beyond social workers to other social services personnel. An average of half of each number is devoted to original articles, most of them concerned with reporting on practical issues of teaching and learning,

whether in college or the field.

The range of material is broad and difficult to classify, though considerable attention is paid to the teaching of social work skills and to in-service training and supervision. There are also articles on the teaching of social work methods, sociology and economics to social work students. While contributions are admirable for their brevity and concision, the localized concerns with which they mostly deal may be somewhat marginal in interest for readers seeking generalizable principles.

Social Work Education in its present form is likely to be read selectively. It offers a wide range of material, some of it ephemeral, some of more lasting value and the brevity of most of its items no doubt reflects a desire to appeal to hard-pressed practitioners who can devote only a little time to reading. Nevertheless its structure lacks the coherence which characterizes its companion journal and it would benefit from a clear statement of aims. *Issues in Social Work Education* has established itself with remarkable speed as a learned journal of high repute. Its future must depend only on receiving a reliable supply of scholarly articles. It will appear in improved typeset format this summer and the price will increase to £6.00 per annum.

John Haines

John Haines is a social work education adviser with the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work.

Jigsaw pieces

International Journal of Lifelong Education
edited by P. Jarvis and J. E. Thomas
Quarterly

£20.00 per annum (individuals), £28.00 per annum (institutions), single issues £8.00
published by Taylor & Francis Ltd

Articles of up to seven thousand words are sought by this new journal which thus declares its intention as being more than the simple transmission of information. Seven thousand words is room enough to spread oneself and to think; a real need in an emerging discipline where both the young scholar and the scholar already mature in a related discipline need a small stage whereon to develop their parts and, just as importantly, see how their emergent roles relate to other parts in the play.

Despite what interpretation purists might put on the term "lifelong education" the interest of the journal lies in the education of adults. The provenance of the two editors and the distinguished list of editorial correspondents confirms this as do the books selected for review. And, of 23 articles, only one by its title indicates an interest in secondary education.

Each issue carries a brief editorial, about six articles (good measure, this), usually a thematic research report and a few book reviews. The publication of abstracts, with translation into French and German, is a useful feature. The fourth issue of volume one, though, editorially, the editors express their wish to move away from a parochial view and this, presumably, accounts for the high proportion of articles (about 12) which may be defined as being concerned with philosophical or reflective themes; concepts and definitions figure large.

An examination of the rest of the contents, containing work on such topics as Canadian universities, British prisons and agricultural education in Zambia, points up the difficulty of achieving a true internationalism in the field of adult education. For most activities have to be parochial, founded as they are in indigenous needs and particular cultural frameworks. In seeking to attract both an international body of contributors and an inter-

national readership the journal is expressing and trying to resolve a real tension in the discipline. How much can a Zambian understand of trades union education in the UK; and how relevant is work in Canadian universities to a worker in a British community centre? A great deal of perseverance with journals such as this might begin to arrive at some answers, the mistake would be to either give up or to assume that the only area of mutual interest lies in the discussion of concepts.

The two older journals, *Adult Education* and *Studies in Adult Education* (both National Institute of Adult Education) have both marked out their territory. The former features shorter pieces concerned with adult education practice, the latter, while featuring longer, academic pieces, has been mainly concerned with work related to the UK. The new journal should fit neatly into the jigsaw.

William Forster

William Forster is head of the department of adult education at the University of Leicester.

Macro and micro

British Journal of Sociology of Education
edited by Len Barton
Three issues a year

£16.00 per annum (individuals), £32.00 per annum (institutions)
published by Carfax Publishing Co, Oxford

The British Journal of Sociology of Education (BJSE) has arrived at a time when the discipline itself has never been under greater threat. As potential students have increasingly opted for safer vocational channels and the DES has been explicit in its criticism of at best irrelevant and at worst radical social studies, the rapid growth in the sociology of education which has marked the last twenty-five years has given way to a dramatic drop in numbers and morale, if not yet in research activity.

Surprisingly the effect of this inclement climate seems to have been the provision of the final spur necessary to launch a British journal exclusively dedicated to the sociology of education. After a number of previous attempts at such a project which proved abortive, Len Barton, now chairman of the executive editors together with the Carfax Publishing Company — home of an impressive number of new journals — provided the right partnership to found a successful and now well-established journal.

That there was both scope and demand for such a journal is evidenced by the consistently high quality and variety of its contents. Contributions span the whole range of sociological perspectives from macro issues of social reproduction and the state to micro issues of classroom interaction. Nor are contributions exclusively British in orientation since there appears to be a consistent policy of including the work of foreign writers and discussions of international issues. Indeed, this emphasis on dialogue and discussion is one of the most characteristic and valuable features of the journal which regularly includes review symposia, review essays and responses which allow the very real theoretical debates within the discipline to be explicitly confronted.

It has always been difficult for the editorial board of an educational journal to steer a course between academic and professional relevance in its selection, yet achieving the correct balance is vital in the sociology of education which typically operates on a knife-edge between empirical banality and theoretical omphaloskepticism. So far this journal has achieved the balance admirably. While it does so it can only add to its already considerable international reputation.

Patricia Broadfoot

Patricia Broadfoot is lecturer in education at the University of Bristol.

Ageing and Society edited by Malcolm L. Johnson is an international journal devoted to the understanding of human ageing. It is published three times a year by Cambridge University Press.

JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Curriculum change

Bradford Occasional Papers: essays in language, literature and area studies
edited by J. C. Whitehouse

Annual
£2.00 per issue

published by the Modern Languages Centre of the University of Bradford
Strathclyde Modern Language Studies editorial committee

Annual
£1.00 per issue

published by the Department of Modern Languages, University of Strathclyde

Romance Studies
edited by Valerie Minogue and Brian Nelson

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published by the University College of Wales

With the great expansion of higher education in this country during the sixties it soon became apparent that the vasty increasing numbers of university and polytechnic staff engaged in research or scholarly writing would put great pressure on the existing learned journals.

In the modern languages field this was also accompanied by the emergence of a new kind of department, particularly in the technological universities and polytechnics, one which was no longer devoted to the traditional study of a single language but which contained several languages. The curriculum itself had also often changed so that foreign languages and literatures had to share teaching time with the new concept of area studies — the history, politics, institutional and social aspects of a given linguistic area. Existing learned journals in the foreign language field were often slow to adapt their subject coverage and also could not offer sufficiently prompt publication to those seeking it. As a consequence new journals have arisen and it is no accident that several of these have been started by language departments in technological universities.

Of the three journals under review here two, *Bradford Occasional Papers* and *Strathclyde Modern Language Studies* fall into the category mentioned above. Both are "multi-language" in the sense that they cover topics concerned with the major European languages including Russian, as well as linguistics and other purely language concerns. Reflecting the different interests of the parent departments, however, the Bradford review has a wider coverage, taking in area studies as well as language and literature, whereas the Strathclyde publication deals primarily with literary matters, at least so far. The two also differ somewhat, although this difference may well prove temporary, in their stated objectives. Bradford aims to publish longish occasional papers by members of the Bradford Modern Languages Centre, more or less on a given theme per issue. Strathclyde, on the other hand, publishes very varied shorter papers which have been presented in the department of modern languages by either internal or external speakers.

Romance Studies, published by the University of Wales, comes from a background of more restricted language coverage in which French and Spanish are likely to dominate and its topics appear to be almost entirely literary. The first issue is based on the 1982 Grogynog colloquium on "Realism in the French Novel". Following themes like the *nouveau roman*, the Spanish Civil War, art and violence, the machine in literature, etc. There will also be miscellaneous numbers, quite an ambitious programme in fact.

Generally speaking all three journals appear rather less concerned with the minutiae of scholarship than certain of the existing scholarly reviews but rather more, and the trend is not unwelcome, with broader and sometimes more theoretical approaches. This partly reflects the wider interests of the academic groupings from which they originate and partly also perhaps a reaction against the undoubtedly rather restricted approaches of some of the more established journals.

All three of these new journals clearly owe their existence (as well as their refreshingly low subscription rates) to the electric typewriter and modern offset or photo-litho processes and all are well printed and produced with the sole exception of the binding of *Romance Studies*. This latter is clearly of the self-destruct variety, rapidly degenerating into a collection of loose pages in the reader's hand. At Bradford proof reading has clearly greatly improved over the first three issues. Editorially it is to be hoped that in one or two instances a rather tighter rein will be kept on the verbal self-indulgence of some "in house" contributors, but, that criticism apart, there can be no doubt that journals such as these do offer much needed outlets for scholarly material.

As a final word of warning it should be said that proliferation has probably gone far enough: survival will depend on the creation and maintenance of the highest standards both in content and presentation.

Frank G. Henley

Professor Henley is in the department of linguistic and international studies at the University of Surrey.

Erased eyebrows

James Joyce Broadsheet
edited by Alison Armstrong, Peter Belker, Richard Brown

Three issues a year
£3.50 per annum (£3.00 for students)
published by the James Joyce Centre, University College London

This broadsheet is a glossy four or six-page newspaper, the same size as *The Times* and attractively laid out. Its format emphasizes the urgency and energy behind modern Joyce studies, as well as their sometimes bizarre variety. The idea was born at the 1979 Joyce symposium in Zürich as a "means of communication for Joyce readers in Europe" and as a complement to the American-based *James Joyce Quarterly*.

The Broadsheet is not the standard clutch of academic papers followed by a few reviews, but a vivid presentation of the gamut of Joyce-inspired activities throughout the arts, taking in "drawings, poems, lampoons, limericks and other creative responses to Joyce's work". There are lead articles in every issue, listings of forthcoming seminars, lectures, etc., and even the odd forlorn news item: Joyce's silver pocket watch was recently stolen from a house in Upper Norwood. It is nice to know that last year's centenary beano was celebrated in Tbilisi, Beirut, and Monte Carlo, where Princess Grace ate "poached pear au whiskey Molly Bloom" to the accompaniment of Anthony Burgess crooning Irish ballads.

Any particular critical bias is avoided, and the broadsheet's aim is simply to be comprehensive. Thus in the major articles we get the Marxist cliché — *Finnegans Wake* is "an example of the estrangement of artistic production from social reception in a capitalist society" — as well as an excellent essay by Wolfgang Iser which sees Joyce's mature writing as "the processing of reality" rather than its representation. Perhaps, however, two approaches dominate.

First, there is the post-structuralist interest in the linguistic implications of Joyce's work, and the radical deconstruction of any realist aesthetic of the novel, a position clearly set out by David Lodge in his review of Colin McCabe's already influential *James*

Joyce and the Revolution of the Word. Second, there is the fantastic philology of those who assemble computerized concordances and other such heart-warming publications. We learn that *Dubliners*, for instance, contains 4,076 occurrences of the word "the", 657 of the word "that". The reviewer notes the regrettable omission of "eyebrows", but is "convinced that this flaw is exceptional".

Finally, one is struck by the utter failure of modern Joyce criticism to find him a supreme comic writer. Nobody seems to find *Ulysses* funny. It is a pity that such an otherwise bright-toned enterprise as the *Broadsheet* should not raise the odd intentional smile.

Rupert Christiansen

Rupert Christiansen is working on a dictionary of opera.

Popular culture

Theory, Culture & Society:
explorations in critical social science
edited by Mike Featherstone

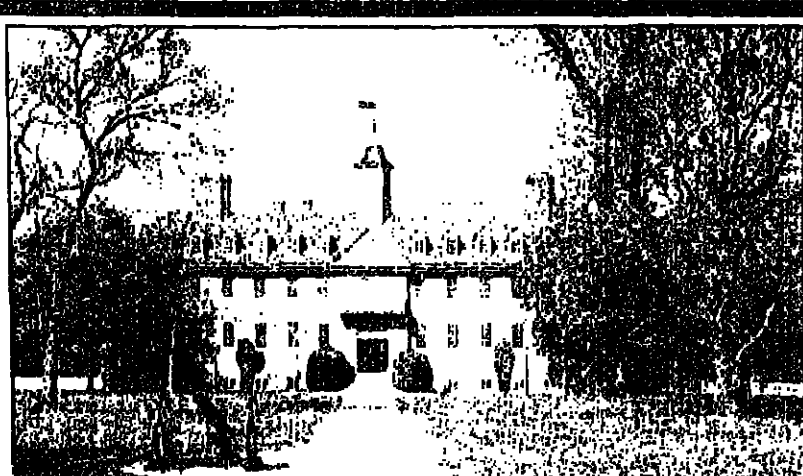
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published by Teesside Polytechnic

Although only two issues have appeared so far, the image of this journal is already fairly clear: its twin foci of interest are continental social theory and the sociology of popular culture. These may seem strange bedfellows, the product of an accidental conjunction of editorial interests; in fact, British sociology of culture in the last ten to fifteen years has been heavily influenced by such writers as the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci, the French Marxist philosopher Louis Althusser, and Michel Foucault.

William Outhwaite

William Outhwaite is lecturer in sociology at the University of Sussex.



Another aspect of Williamsburg: the east front of the College of William and Mary from the special United States issue of the *Journal of Garden History*, an international quarterly published by Taylor and Francis.

It is easy to mock some work in cultural studies, in which it seems that the entire apparatus of structuralist Marxism is brought to bear on a football riot or a rock concert, but the juxtapositions made possible by this new journal should encourage the growth of broader and more substantial perspectives. The twin-track advance of the journal is exemplified by the titles of the planned special issues: consumer culture; contemporary French sociology; sex and violence in capitalist society and current German sociology.

The organization of material in the journal is refreshingly imaginative. After all, why should a journal look like an edited book, with a few book reviews tacked on at the end? The editors encourage short commentaries, especially on articles which have appeared earlier in the journal, and this is also the organizing principle for the extremely successful symposium in the second issue: a substantial interview with Anthony Giddens, one of the most creative and prolific British sociologists; five short, critical comments on aspects of his work, and finally Giddens's reply.

William Outhwaite

William Outhwaite is lecturer in sociology at the University of Sussex.

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published by Basil Blackwell

The development of an academic discipline can be measured by the proliferation of its journals; increasing maturity brings more journals, with more specific subject areas or approaches.

Archaeology has been no exception to this rule and new journals seem to be springing up everywhere at the moment.

One of the latest batch is the Oxford Journal of Archaeology which is to appear in three instalments per year. It will cover Europe, the Mediterranean lands and the classical world from prehistory to the end of the medieval period, and its range of subject areas will include archaeology, art history, numismatics and architecture as well as scientific methods and theoretical approaches.

How well these aims will be fulfilled remains to be seen in forthcoming issues, but to judge by the contents of this first volume the emphasis will be on traditional archaeological, art historical and numismatic matters. The articles are short, which allows each issue to maintain a certain variety, and they range from the palaeolithic to the Roman period with a very definite bias towards the later end of this spread.

It is true that there is no other journal with exactly the same range of chronological, geographical and thematic interests, but that alone scarcely offers sufficient basis for the launching of a new periodical. The problem, quite simply, is that it is difficult to see what need this journal is designed to meet, or what market it is aimed at.

By contrast, some other recently founded periodicals have a clearer purpose: the Journal of Danish

English, French or German, and although its range is said to extend to the present day, the emphasis so far is historical rather than contemporary. A comparative approach in this field should be of particular value to British historians. The old theory that Britain (or rather England) was different dies hard, and there has often been an insular, not to say isolationist, tendency in our approach. In the early modern period, for example, the contrast is often pointed between the vigour of English parliamentary institutions and the debility of those on the continent, where the Cortes in Castile was wound up and the French Estates-General fell into abeyance. But one wonders whether the outcome of the struggle would have been the same had Charles II of England lived another twenty years or James II been the son of even average ability. In the succeeding century, parliaments in Anne's reign remind one at times of Polish diets, while the aristocratic-dominated parliaments of the Hanoverian period have much in common with continental estates.

These early volumes get the enterprise off to a good start. They are nicely produced, if horribly expensive, and cover a wide range of subjects. At the moment, France predominates, but there is an important article by Professor H. G. Koenigsberger on the Netherlands, and others on party warfare in eighteenth-century Sweden and Witte's Russian reforms. We have had so far nothing on German developments where, despite the work of F. L. Carsten, much remains to be done. Perhaps the main weakness is the uneven quality of the articles, best illustrated by three in the June 1982 number. The contribution by Dr I. A. A. Thompson of Keele on the Castilian Cortes is a model of its kind. It poses a new and interesting question—whether the abeyance of the Cortes after 1664 was the result of its growing feebleness or increasing strength—and pursues it to important conclusions. By contrast, M. P. Weinzierl's article on the constitutional struggle in England in the 1650s seems routine in character: one wonders whether the editorial board was tempted by the UNESCO grant or succumbed to an excess of international goodwill. A third contribution, on majority rule among contemporary American Indians, is more piquant than profound.

The editorial board is powerful and experienced and to offer advice may seem impertinent. But there are some dangers. One letter suggests the commission should be on its guard against American pirates, but a greater would be a takeover by political scientists, who already have good opportunities to get their work into print. The second danger is of over-specialization: articles may concentrate on problems of representation, which often lend themselves to very detailed descriptive treatment, at the expense of broader political and historical interpretation.

The comparative approach is not much in evidence so far. The third challenge would be to provide a better balance of scholarship while maintaining the international character of the journal. On a more humble note, more attention to proof-reading would be helpful.

John Cannon

Professor Cannon is in the department of history, at the University of Newcastle.

At the count

Electoral Studies

edited by David Butler and Bo Sörvik

Three issues a year

£30.00 per annum

published by Butterworth Scientific Ltd

Elections are the only method by which a majority of the population directly influences the behaviour of governments in democratic systems. They also have importance as mechanisms for legitimizing the regime, in non-democratic systems; so electoral analysis is an important enough subject, by any standards, to merit its own journal.

The journal aims at attracting contributions from a wide variety of researchers—political scientists, mathematicians and game theorists, economists, sociologists and contemporary historians. It contains an invaluable

section of notes on recent elections, and provides up-to-date electoral statistics which should become a standard source for researchers.

For many years the dominant model in electoral analysis has been the social-psychological model of the "Michigan School" but this model, which emphasizes the importance of party identification, or the long-term psychological attachment of individuals to political parties, has been undermined by the recent widespread shifts in voting patterns in a number of different countries. It is disappointing therefore that, on the evidence of the first four issues, the journal does not do more to promote new theoretical analysis of electoral behaviour which has general significance and is applicable to a wide variety of countries. There are too many relatively atheoretical case studies, a criticism which has been made of psephology in general by Austin Ranney and others. My own view is that electoral analysis should become a central part of the social choice literature, which at the moment is in dire need of rescuing from the primitive free-market ideologues of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the purveyors of arid impossibility theorems; but there are only a couple of articles so far which adopt this approach. This of course is only one perspective, but there is an urgent need to encourage new thinking and theoretical debates from a variety of different perspectives in the field of electoral analysis.

Similarly, there is a need to promote more comparative analysis, rather than single country studies. Perhaps such work could be encouraged by commissioning comparative review articles, which are grounded in empirical theory, on subjects like turnout and electoral participation; the influence of the economy on voting behaviour; and the impact of different social and sectoral cleavages on electoral choice. If the journal were steered in this direction it could become the standard source on comparative electoral analysis.

Paul Whiteley

Paul Whiteley is lecturer in politics at the University of Bristol.

Media history

Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television

edited by K.R.M. Short

Biannual

£13.00 per annum (individuals), £26.00 per annum (institutions)

published by Carfax Publishing Co

One of the areas in which British historical scholarship has achieved a position in the world which even the bulk of British historians, let alone the British public, are largely unaware of is that of the history of film, radio and television. The historical study of the media only began in the last three decades; before it was largely confined to film buffs and writers on the aesthetics of film.

The original pioneering work was done by the British Universities Film Council, formed in the late 1940s. In the 1960s, this burgeoned into three great developments: the work of the Slade School film department under Thorold Dickinson which culminated in the initiation of the Slade Film Register of films of interest to the historian and the political scientist; the major work of the history department of the Open University under Arthur Marwick; and the work of the Inter University Film Consortium founded in 1967. In the international arena, there were special sessions devoted to the history of film and propaganda at the World Historical Congress of 1970, 1975 and 1980. These developments were capped by the foundation of the International Association for the Audio-Visual Media in Historical Research and Education (IAMHIST).

In its original form IAMHIST held various conferences; but its creation left a good deal to be desired. A few years back there was an upsurge of protest led by the British historians. IAMHIST was reorganized, put on its feet again, and acquired a British secretary general. Its series of publications, *Studies in History, Film and Society*, begun in 1979, published the papers of 1975 and 1979 conferences. A *Newsletter*, which included an *Index for Researchers in History and Audio-Visual Media*, was launched, to be published twice a year. And finally the *Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television* was launched in 1981.

Interested historians may obtain an excellent view of its scope and its limitations from the last three issues. Inspection will show that the journal, like any historical journal devoted to an area with a technological and an artefactual content, balances uneasily between the historical and the antiquarian. The editors have chosen, however, to enhance the value of the journal by printing articles and reminiscences of contemporary witnesses from the historical processes they are studying. William Toneski's article "How we staged the World's First Television Play" (volume two, number two), reproduced from *Television News*, September-October 1931, manages to combine both these latter categories. Against this the same number contains Gordon Daniels' overview of "Japanese Domestic Radio and Cinema Propaganda, 1937-1945"; David Hisley's fascinating article, "As Good as Any of Us: American female radio correspondents in Europe, 1938-1941", based on memoirs, CBS archives, and interviews with most of the subjects of the article; and Daniel T. Perkins' diatribe against the concentration of American film research on Hollywood films, "The Sponsored Film: a new dimension in American Film research?".

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almost incredible picture of the machinery of social control maintained in Britain in the pre-1945 period. The first issue of volume three includes articles on Hollywood propaganda for World Peace, (a study of the 1944 film biography of Woodrow Wilson) and a reappraisal of John Grierson's legendary period as director of the GPO Film Unit, 1933-1939.

To these articles there are added book reviews, surveys of these published and in progress in the various countries where the history of the media is regarded as a legitimate field for doctoral candidates, and occasional short historical documents, as for example, a piece from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, showing how FDR's press secretary, Stephen Early, intervened with General Foods, the sponsors of Boake Carter, one of FDR's most virulent enemies among CBS's radio commentators, to emasculate and eventually to end his radio commentaries. Conference notes, notes on research projects and lists of recently published articles in the field are also included. The journal is on the evidence of its first three volumes, essential to any historian investigating or teaching the political and social history of mass communications in this century.

Donald Cameron Watt

Donald Watt is Stevenson Professor of International History at the London School of Economics.

War and peace

Arms Control: the Journal of arms control and disarmament

edited by Ian Bellamy

Three issues a year

£20.00 per annum (individuals), £33.00 per annum (institutions), single copies £11.00

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Frowning on jargon

Journal of Public Policy

Quarterly

edited by Brian W. Hogwood

£17.00 per annum (individuals), £34.00 per annum (institutions), single copies £10.00

published by Cambridge University Press

The aims of this journal are praiseworthy. It promotes articles that "cross the conventional boundaries between the social sciences", a welcome development in our over-specialized age and one that should be of policy relevance since "the main concerns of government are intrinsically inter-disciplinary".

It also favours an internationally comparative approach from which more can be learnt than from ever-continuing national introspection. Finally, it discourages the use of jargon and mathematics which have far too often become criteria in themselves of rigour and scientific merit in so much of the social sciences literature, particularly in economics.

Nor does it overlap unduly with other journals. *The Public Interest* and *Public Policy* (recently changed to the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*), are both almost exclusively concerned with the United States, with the former having somewhat wider interests; *Public Choice* is again largely US-based and narrower in subject-matter and approach, while the *Journal of Public Economics* is way out in its emphasis on highly abstract theory.

Yet the contents of the first two volumes (1981 and 1982), are somewhat disappointing. Very little is comparative (three or four articles out of thirty-six), and jargon intrudes quite frequently (particularly in the papers by political scientists and North American authors). More importantly, the issues tackled are often too general

al. Some eight articles are basically on theory and methodology, another six on the size of government and public expenditure, three on conventional macro-economic policy. It seems doubtful, somehow, that policy-makers will actually read such papers, let alone be influenced by them. To achieve that aim a more concrete approach is needed, as done in its own field by, for instance, *Fiscal Studies*. Thus, more space should perhaps be given to topics such as administration, education, energy, environment, health or race. After all, some of the more interesting findings contained in the journal so far emerge from, for instance, a comparative US-British study of black participation and from a paper on the organizational differences in national health provision within the UK.

The first issue of 1983 is entirely devoted to recent changes in industrial policy in eight developed countries. Again, the aim is admirable, but the results do not meet expectations. There is very little uniformity in the various contributions which range from broad historical descriptions to down-to-earth discussions of specific problems. Nor do most of the authors attempt to assess the effectiveness of policies (a major exception is the excellent article on Italy though even that stops short of a final evaluation). Admittedly, the subject chosen is not an easy one, but perhaps more editorial effort should have gone into ensuring a greater degree of consistency in approach.

The journal, however, is still in its early days, and may well improve as it gets better known and fills a (partial) gap in this country in an important area. Though there are more than enough journals on the market and the disappearance of some would hurt nobody, this one ought to survive, if only for its attempt at being both relevant to policy and understandable to most readers.

Andrea Boltho

Mr Boltho is a fellow of Maudslayi College, Oxford.



Details of a bedroom scene c. 1875 at the Museum of Costume in Bath, taken from the *Journal of Art and Design Education*, published three times a year by Carfax for the National Society for Art Education.

Idea of deterrence, or are merely riding uncritical hobby-horses. By confining the argument to technicalities, they turn their back on the wider public whose attitudes to arms control are bound to be politically decisive.

Some of the most interesting contributions to *Arms Control* are marginal to its main theme. David Mason has an instructive examination of the relation between grand politics and arms control initiatives in that wispish minor power, Rumania, while Paul Arthur and Keith Jeffery provide thought-provoking reflections on their experience of conflict studies in Northern Ireland. The book reviews are excellent. A British-based journal of disarmament and arms control is to be welcomed, and its achievements to date are worthy. It can become still more valuable by addressing the fundamental questions.

Barrie Paskins

Barrie Paskins is lecturer in the department of war studies at King's College London.

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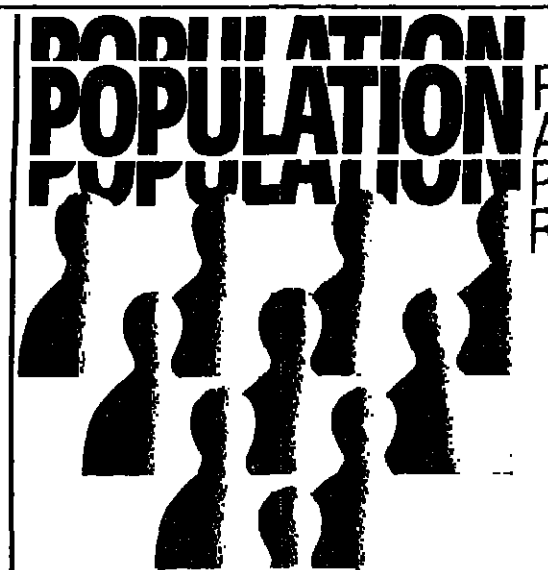
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JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Marx's humanist face

Praxis International: a philosophical journal
edited by R. J. Bernstein and Mihailo Markovic
Quarterly
£12.00 per annum (individuals), £29.50 per annum (institutions)
published by Basil Blackwell

The Yugoslav journal *Praxis*, founded in 1964, was prevented from further publication in 1975. In that same year some members of the editorial board were suspended from their university teaching posts and deprived of the possibility of public lecturing and publication. These events prompted some members of the *Praxis* group, led by Mihailo Markovic, to publish an international edition of their journal abroad. They also felt that there was a real need for an international journal of Marxist humanist orientation. The first issue of *Praxis International* appeared on April 1, 1981.

The journal, a belated offspring of the social movements of the 1960s together with their reaction against "official" forms of dogmatic Marxism, seeks to be a forum for a rejuvenated humanist Marxism which sets itself equally against capitalist and socialist forms of domination and repression.

Praxis International is edited jointly by Markovic and the American philosopher Richard J. Bernstein, former editor of *The Review of Metaphysics* and author of *Praxis and Action*, and *The Restructuring of Social and Political Theory*. Its large international editorial board includes Zygmunt Bauman, Tom Bottomore, Jürgen Habermas, Agnes Heller, Michael Lowy, Steven Lukes, Charles Taylor and E. P. Thompson.

The inspiration behind the journal is the philosophy of praxis of Lukács, Gramsci, Bloch, Marcuse, et al. Thus, although overtly a philosophical journal, its regards traditional philosophical practices as falsely abstract and "pure". As a consequence, the writings

one finds in it range from the much needed if predictable attempts to elucidate and defend a Marxist conception of human rights to theoretical analyses of fairly specific national questions. In between these extremes are broad theoretical statements concerning the basic structures and antagonisms of contemporary industrial societies; and analyses of concepts like class, social transformation and legitimacy. However, and rather surprisingly, so far despite the editorial intention set out in the first issue, there have appeared almost no attempts to analyse the basic concepts of a philosophy of praxis (for example, praxis, history, critique, alienation, dialectic, emancipation).

There can be little doubt that the distinctive feel of *Praxis International* owes most to the continuous sampling of contributions both from the *Praxis* group itself and from the "Budapest School" (Agnes Heller, György Markus, Mihailo Vajda), the latter are now frequent contributors to the American journal *Telos*. It is further the case that the experience and history of East European socialism has been a significant catalyst in the renewed interest in Marxist humanism. None the less, there is about *Praxis International* an air of good-willed seriousness which falls somewhat short of either intellectual toughness or radicality.

One suspects that the problem here is an optimistic assumption of internationalism and a consequent under-estimation of the specific needs of different intellectual cultures. What counts, for example, as a defence of human rights will differ sharply depending on whether one is reacting against a liberal regime or writing in a culture where the works of John Rawls and Robert Nozick are a part of received opinion. The attempt to build an intellectual community in the face of real diversity of intellectual and political cultures leads to an abstractness of its own.

To a large extent the future of *Praxis International* will depend on its ability to negotiate this cultural divide, finding a usable space for dialogue that manages to recognize the diversity of its contributors and readership.

J. M. Bernstein

J. M. Bernstein is lecturer in philosophy at the University of Essex.

International Journal of Lifelong Education

Edited by P. Jarvis, University of Surrey, UK and J. E. Thomas, University of Nottingham, UK

International Journal of Lifelong Education aims to provide a forum where the principles and practices of lifelong education may be debated in a context which is both international and academic.

Published quarterly, 1983 subscription rates are £28, \$70, DM144

School Organization

Edited by D. Smetherham, Crosskey's College, Gwent, UK

School Organization focuses upon the organizational problems of schools and contains a number of articles written by practitioners. Its aim is to provide a practical and contemporary perspective on current trends and issues that will contribute to the more effective functioning of departments and schools at all levels.

Published quarterly, 1983 subscription rates are £14, \$38, DM63

Transport Reviews

Edited by S. M. A. Banister, Surrey, UK

Transport Reviews aims to keep policy makers, transport practitioners and research workers up to date, to provide a reference for postgraduate students and to promote a better understanding of transport among decision-makers outside transport.

Published quarterly, 1983 subscription rates are £33, \$82, DM155

Sample copies are available on request

Taylor & Francis Ltd London & New York
4 John Street, London WC1N 2ET

Under the influence

Philosophical Investigations
edited by D. Z. Phillips
Quarterly
£10.95 per annum (individuals), £21.50 per annum (institutions)
published by Basil Blackwell

The journal called *Philosophical Investigations* invites the expectation that it will be Wittgensteinian in approach, and this is an expectation that is amply fulfilled. Founded in America in 1978 (though now edited at Swansea by D. Z. Phillips and published by Blackwell) it announced in its opening number that it welcomed articles using "approaches to philosophy pioneered by J. L. Austin, Gilbert Ryle, the later work of Ludwig Wittgenstein, and others". Which "others" the original editorial board had in mind, the published articles made it impossible to guess, and in practice the influence of Austin and Ryle has been negligible. It is Wittgenstein who has been the dominant influence, an influence which has been manifested in two principal ways.

First, and predictably, the methodology of many of the contributors is more or less explicitly that of the later Wittgenstein. Their concern has been not only to rework topics such as knowledge and mind with which Wittgenstein himself dealt, but also to extend the method to relatively new domains. One article, for example, has examined Newton's views about space from a Wittgensteinian "grammatical" point of view. Two articles by Norman Malcolm have offered Wittgenstein-inspired criticisms of Saul Kripke's notion of a rigid designator, arguing that it is impossible to make sense of Kripke's claim that it is only a contingent fact that heat causes sensations of heat in us. A more recent contribution by Colin Lyas has interestingly claimed that Herbert Marcuse, in spite of his underestimating attack on modern analytical philosophy, does himself accept a Wittgensteinian methodology.

The second way in which the influence of Wittgenstein has been felt is in the number of articles which take his work as their subject matter. In the first year's issue, for example, of eighteen articles published, five were directly on aspects of his philosophy. The second volume was full of information about Wittgenstein conferences, records of where complete copies of his work are held on microfilm, and an elaborate index to *On Certainty*. In recent issues, his dominance as a subject matter for papers has declined slightly, but not disappeared. By contrast, since the journal was founded, Austin has had one paper devoted to him, and Ryle has had none, nor has

any of the contributors referred to them or their work in the reverential tones used for references to Wittgenstein.

There are now a great many philosophical journals, surely more than can be justified by the quality of papers that are published. In the five years since its founding, has *Philosophical Investigations* met a real need? I think the answer is unclear, because the journal has not yet settled on a role. It could move in one or other of two directions. It could take seriously its original reference to Austin, Ryle, and others, open itself to the influence of thinkers like Quine, and become another journal of mainstream analytic philosophy, like *Mind* or the *Philosophical Review*. Alternatively, it could narrow its focus and become exclusively a Wittgensteinian journal, analogous to *Kant Studien* or to *Hume Studies*. At the moment, it does not fulfil the first of these functions adequately, because there is so much of current philosophical interest that it omits. Nor does it really fulfil the second function, since there is much basic information that a Wittgensteinian scholar would require (such as an annually up-dated bibliography) which the journal does not supply. The problem is not that the contributors taken individually have been of a low standard. Although the only ones of international standing have been Malcolm and Hilary Putnam, there have been contributions from a range of well-established names. The problem is rather that there seems no clear rationale for publishing these contributions together in a journal with the peculiar limitations of scope which *Philosophical Investigations* imposes on itself.

Nicholas Everitt

Nicholas Everitt is lecturer in philosophy at the University of East Anglia.

Hard cases

Oxford Journal of Legal Studies
edited by P. S. Atiyah
Quarterly
£20.00 per annum, single issues £8.00
published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford

Legal journals fall into two basic categories. First, there are those published regularly and aiming to give immediate comment on legal issues in the news, together with short articles considering recent developments in the law, predominantly in areas of practical concern. The *New Law Journal* and the *Solicitors' Journal* are prominent

examples of such publications. The second kind, typified in England by the *Law Quarterly Review*, the *Modern Law Review* and the *Cambridge Law Journal*, considers in more depth legal questions not necessarily of primarily practical concern.

The *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies* which is published on behalf of the faculty of law in the University of Oxford, and first appeared in 1981, is a new addition to the second type of journal. According to the editor: It is designed to encourage interest in all matters relating to law, with an emphasis on matters of theory and on broad issues arising from the relationship of law to other disciplines. No topic of legal interest is excluded from consideration. In addition to traditional questions of legal interest, the following are all within the purview of the journal: comparative and international law, the law of the EEC, legal history and philosophy, and interdisciplinary material in areas of relevance to the law.

How does it measure up to these aims? Very well on the whole. It has an impressive list of contributors, from Europe and the United States in addition to this country. The content of articles is very varied and several theoretical issues, though an attempt is always made to relate theory to practice. This is particularly so in Hutchinson and Wakefield's stimulating piece on Professor Ronald Dworkin's theory of "hard cases". In recent years, articles on jurisprudence have tended to become increasingly abstract, but here the authors have tied their analysis closely to the "business of judging". John Eckelair's empirical survey of children of divorced parents is similarly practical.

A strong feature of many American legal journals is the review article, an expanded book review, in which the reviewer is free to discuss the merits of a book in more depth than in the traditional fairly short English book review. The *Oxford Journal* has followed the American style and used to good effect, devoting twenty pages to a comparison of the merits of two approaches to judicial review.

Finally, tribute must be paid to Professor Simpson's researches into the unreported case of Regina v Archer and Muller. Students of the criminal law, under the influence of Regina v Dudley and Stephens, frequently gain the impression that the so-called defence of necessity is predominantly concerned with defendants who are in the habit of eating their victims! The bizarre case analysed by Professor Simpson only fosters this impression, while also adding to the already rich corpus of material available to teachers of the criminal law.

S. J. Beaumont

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Taxation policy

Fiscal Studies
edited by John Kay
Three issues a year
£13.75 per annum (individuals), £19.95 per annum (institutions), free to members of the Institute for Fiscal Studies
published by Basil Blackwell

Although *Fiscal Studies* has been in existence for a few years the numbers for 1982 were the first to be published by Basil Blackwell for the Institute for Fiscal Studies. The journal, which will be published three times a year and largely replaces the lecture and conference series previously published by the institute, seeks to provide a broad spectrum of subject matter dealing with the ways in which government action affects the private sector of the economy. The intention is to communicate to a wider audience than that of academic economics journals in a style that is accessible to the non-specialist.

Before the appearance of *Fiscal Studies* no UK equivalent to the American *National Tax Journal* existed. The latter is a quarterly journal published by the National Tax Association and Tax Institute of America which like the

Institute for Fiscal Studies is a non-profit organization geared to the production of scientific study of government finance and taxation in America and to the dissemination of the knowledge to a diverse audience. Given the legal bias of *The Taxation Practitioner* and *The British Tax Review* Britain has needed such a publication for a long time. Although the international quarterly journal *Public Finance* and the *Journal of Public Economics* are concerned with public sector policy, the emphasis is on modern economic theory and methods of quantitative analysis which are beyond the reach of the non-academic reader.

Overall the emphasis is on policy with the major part of the March and July issues devoted to papers which are the results of symposia proceedings organized by the institute. The Government's 1982 Green Paper on Corporation Tax forms the basis for the symposium on that subject and the 1981 Green Paper on alternative sources of local revenue was the immediate occasion for the conference on local government finance. In each case the respective Green Paper is critically evaluated and policy recommendations consistent with the main arguments in the series of articles are presented. A flow-of-funds corporation tax is put forward as the logical simplification of the present system and the Green Paper's criticisms of this departure are convincingly shown to be unfounded. A longer term movement towards a local income tax is seen as the solution for new sources of local

government revenue. In these issues attention is directed exclusively on efficiency and equity considerations. While the resource allocation and distributional effects of public policy are undoubtedly important they are not the only aspects worthy of consideration. The balance could be improved by including the stabilization effects which concern the macroeconomic consequences of government action.

Since the aim of the institute is to promote research and informed discussion of fiscal matters it presumably wishes to encourage research in this area by all interested persons. However, unlike the American *National Tax Journal* it will not normally accept unsolicited manuscripts. Published papers come from within the institute or from invited contributors. Although the March issue contains a comment on a paper in the same volume, the policy with respect to unsolicited comments on published papers is unclear.

Anyone concerned with public policy will find these volumes interesting and extremely topical. Whilst most of the papers contain little of a highly technical nature, it would help if every paper could end with a self-contained set of conclusions for the non-specialist which would give the substance and significance of the paper.

J. F. Bradley

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BOOKS

Fanon and the colonial personality

by Gavin Kitching

Black Skin White Mask: Fanon's clinical psychology and social theory
by Jack McCulloch
Cambridge University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 521 24700 4

For the many who will have forgotten and the many more who never knew, Frantz Fanon was born in Martinique in 1925 and educated both there and in France. He served in the French army during the Second World War, and afterwards qualified in medicine and psychiatry at the University of Lyon. In 1953 he was appointed head of the psychiatry department at Blida-Joinville Hospital in Algiers, and was working there when, a year later, the Algerian War of Independence began.

The war, which lasted until 1961, changed Fanon's life and a great many of his attitudes and political views, changes which crystallized in his most famous book, *Les damnés de la terre* (The Wretched of the Earth) published in 1961, the year of his death (from leukaemia) in a Washington hospital. From the time of his resignation from Blida-Joinville in 1956, until his death, Fanon was engaged almost exclusively in political and propaganda work for the National Liberation Front in Algiers, the FLN. This work, and especially *The Wretched of the Earth* which was its culmination, provided Fanon with a place in the pantheon of Third World revolutionary heroes (along with Mao, Guevara and Cabral), honoured both by Third World intellectuals themselves and by the European student left of the late 1960s. In the latter case however, Fanon's reputation was probably higher in Paris than anywhere else, where it benefited from the advocacy of his lifelong friend and supporter, Jean-Paul Sartre.

Yet despite all this fame, Fanon's work has suffered from a considerable neglect since those heady days of the late 1960s, not only in the West, but even among the radical nationalist intelligentsia of Africa (for whom *The Wretched of the Earth* was mainly written). Jack McCulloch's book is a serious and long overdue attempt to grapple with the difficult and explosive issues at the centre of Fanon's life and work. However, it is an irony generated by a volatile world in combination with a sluggish publishing industry, that McCulloch seems to favour withdrawal from the kind of cultural and psychological explanations of the colonial and post-colonial situation in Africa that Fanon attempted, precisely at a time when others of us feel the need to return to them.

Frantz Fanon: a man of "many admirers but few disciples"

which the world would be saved from the barbarities of western rationalism. Fanon saw the ethnopsychiatrists as mere racist ideologues of colonial power, but he was also hostile to *négritude*. He rejected the latter's universalization of what he insisted were historically and geographically specific characteristics of some black people. Above all he was angered by its romanticizing, indeed mythologizing, of the past, as a substitute for doing anything about the terrible present reality of the colonized. But if *négritude* and ethnopsychiatry represented the twin adversaries against which Fanon defined his life's project, they also formed its outer boundaries, for Fanon never really escaped either. On the one hand he accepted the descriptions but not the explanations of the psychology of the colonized offered by Mannoni in *Prospero and Caliban*. On the other hand he never really moved beyond the *négritude* conception of a return to a "real" or "authentic" African culture as the ultimate goal of colonial liberation.

Mannoni in particular was a powerful influence on all of Fanon's work, as McCulloch suggests. *Prospero and Caliban*, a study of colonial Madagascar, was published in 1947, five years before Fanon's first book *Black Skin White Mask*, in which Fanon attempts much the same kind of study of Martinique as Mannoni had undertaken of Madagascar. In both cases the aim was to analyse the nature and origins of the psychologies of colonizers and colonized. In *Prospero and Caliban* Mannoni had characterized the personality of the colonizer as one of inferiority, and that of the colonized as one of dependence. In the former case, the growing individualism and loss of a sense of community and belonging which is a product of western development, produces a sense of inferiority, or inferiority, which can only be assuaged by a ceaseless quest for individual power and achievement. In the latter case however, the dependent personality achieves security not by any individual assertion of power or responsibility, but by the unquestioning acceptance of a superior authority (expressed, for Mannoni, in the Malagasy reverence for ancestors). This need for security through authority is withdrawn or brought into question, the response of the dependent personality is not to replace it by

asserting himself but, after an interlude of extreme panic and random violence, to seek another unquestioned authority. These two types of "personality", each corresponding to types of society and culture, explain both the colonizers' desire to colonize, and the colonized's desire (once the potency of previous forms of authority have been undermined by colonial conquest) to be dominated anew.

Now Fanon accepted as accurate some of the specific descriptions of the attitudes of colonizers and colonized offered by Mannoni, while utterly rejecting Mannoni's explanations of these attitudes. In the case of the colonizer, Fanon accused him of understanding the historical depth and incidence of racism in European culture and above all, castigated him for his blindness to the economic and political interests which were sustained by colonial racism. In the case of the colonized, he argued that in so far as colonized peoples did manifest "dependent" attitudes, this was a result not of some "Caliban" personality type, but of the total destruction and deformation of the psychology and culture of the colonized wrought by colonialism. To assert otherwise was to assign colonized peoples to some lower level of an evolutionary tree which they must ascend in the hallowed footsteps of Europeans. And this evolutionary conception whether overt and crude (as in the "physiological" theories of Porot or Carothers) or implicit and subtle (as in Mannoni) was for Fanon both racist and an apology for colonialism. His counter-concept to this, the concept of a "colonial personality" - of a culture and personal psychology fatally deformed and undermined by colonialism - which Fanon generated out of his critique of Mannoni remained the central obsession of all his work. From *Black Skin White Mask* (1952), through *A Dying Colonialism* (1959) to *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961).

What changes however is Fanon's understanding of who, among the colonized suffer from this deformation of the personality, and his conception of how it is to be overcome. In *Black Skin White Mask* he is ambiguous about both issues. In the first case he tends to shift continually from a discussion of the "white mask" psychology of the black elite of Marti-

nique, the elite from which he himself derived, to a projection of that psychology on to black people in general. In the second case, while he insists repeatedly on the economic and political interests which lie behind colonialism, he never actually advocates even a political independence for Martinique. In fact he appears to think that the psychoses of the colonial situation can be handled, at least to a degree, using the traditional individualist techniques of psychoanalysis.

The horrors of the Algerian war changed all this, however. Fanon came to see the "psychotic" response of the colonial petty bourgeoisie to colonialism - the pathetic desire to emulate the European, indeed to be white, to assume the "white mask" in order both to compensate for a loss of identity and to escape a total self-loathing - as the response of a particular class, that in closest touch with the racist European culture and above all, castigated him for his blindness to the economic and political interests which were sustained by colonial racism. In the case of the colonized, he argued that in so far as colonized peoples did manifest "dependent" attitudes, this was a result not of some "Caliban" personality type, but of the total destruction and deformation of the psychology and culture of the colonized wrought by colonialism. To assert otherwise was to assign colonized peoples to some lower level of an evolutionary tree which they must ascend in the hallowed footsteps of Europeans. And this evolutionary conception whether overt and crude (as in the "physiological" theories of Porot or Carothers) or implicit and subtle (as in Mannoni) was for Fanon both racist and an apology for colonialism. His counter-concept to this, the concept of a "colonial personality" - of a culture and personal psychology fatally deformed and undermined by colonialism - which Fanon generated out of his critique of Mannoni remained the central obsession of all his work. From *Black Skin White Mask* (1952), through *A Dying Colonialism* (1959) to *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961).

It is this acceptance, celebration even, of violence in the first chapter of *The Wretched of the Earth* for which the book is now mainly remembered. It was certainly the focus of most of the critical comment at the time, and evoked constant comparisons (inaccurate, as David Cato showed long ago in his study of Fanon) with Sorel. However, the obsession with attacking and defending the thesis on violence in Fanon's last work has obscured its much more fundamental weaknesses. These all derive, as McCulloch insists, from Fanon's inability, not only in this book, but in all his work, to merge successfully his psychology and his

political theory, to carry through his project of explaining psychological states by reference to social and political situations. His social and political explanations are never sufficiently fine-grained to deal with individual differences, and yet as a clinical psychiatrist, Fanon dealt with those differences every day. Thus, in his clinical studies at Blida-Joinville Fanon treated many Algerian peasants who, if his "class" theory was correct ought not to have been suffering from disorders of the "colonial personality". Alternatively, they may have been suffering from psychiatric disorders which did not have their roots in that personality. McCulloch suggests that, as a doctor, Fanon could and did accept such a possibility. As a political theorist and propagandist however, he was constrained to deny it.

More generally, it is doubtful that Fanon's specific observations in Martinique and Algeria can be generalized to all colonial situations in the way that he attempts in *The Wretched of the Earth*. McCulloch shows, for example, that Fanon's characterization of the economic and social situation of "the African peasant" fits the situation in East and Central Africa much more closely than West Africa. Moreover, Fanon never produces any convincing evidence either that the peasants are, all of them, the bearers of cultural authenticity (this seems to be largely an assumption with *négritude* roots, as McCulloch notes) or, even if they are, why this should in itself render them revolutionary. Finally, though Fanon's descriptions of the cultural and economic characteristics of the neo-colonial regimes of black Africa were insightful and sometimes prophetic, his view of the petty bourgeoisie as both culturally and psychologically crippled and economically impotent led him to underestimate its capacity to survive and rule. Conversely, his overestimation of the revolutionary potential of the peasant led him to false expectations of the ease and speed with which neo-colonial regimes would be overturned.

So for all these reasons Fanon has had many admirers but few disciples. The "Fanonist" conceptions of colonialism, neo-colonialism and liberation have influenced nearly every subsequent writer on these themes, as McCulloch suggests. And yet virtually nobody has tried to pursue Fanon's particular cultural and psychological obsessions. And the reason (aside from the difficulty of reproducing Fanon's extraordinary combination of skills and experience) is not far to seek. For as the flaws and contradictions in his work eloquently testify, it seems almost impossible to pursue such obsessions without release either into more or less subtle forms of white racism on the one hand or into the most question-begging cultural romanticism, itself always capable of degenerating into a kind of counter-racism, on the other. That such an original and courageous thinker as Fanon could not entirely escape the latter trap, though his whole life's work was designed in reaction to it, is an eloquent testimony to the intractability of the problem.

Thus, in short, both black and white scholars of Africa have had reason to leave the Fanonist heritage severely alone. It is an ambiguous ancestor for all radicals, for the harsh fact is that "Fanonism" must be assigned safely to the past. The present in Africa has rendered its central themes too hot to handle - for everybody. And yet the manifest inadequacy of all the current varieties of economic Marxism to explain the present dismal economic and political situation in Africa (imperialism, dependency, too much capitalism, too little capitalism, - take your pick) surely means that, however uncomfortable and dangerous it may be, these themes do have to be reopened. It is precisely the silences, confusions and ambiguities in Fanon which Jack McCulloch so ably locates that provide us with the places to start in taking up Fanon's neglected heritage.

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Yet there must be some relationship between the Northcliffe and the Northcliffe Professor Mack's later work, under the influence of a commitment perhaps of George Sherer's great edition of Pope's *Correspondence* (1956), the review of which is printed here. The theme has been whittled down to the Northcliffe Lectures delivered at the Northcliffe College in May 1972, here called "the pursuit of Pope," a pursuit which recognizes "the impossibility of capture" (since to capture would be to fix it in an unnatural rigidity) but strives to approach the pope of the poet's nature. One of the most profoundly affecting essays in this book is the final Northcliffe Lecture which discusses the poet's physical disability and its effect on his life and poetry, as he strove to reconcile "the conflicting

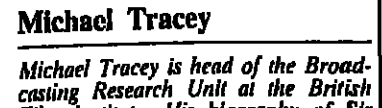
It is perhaps unfair to quote this, for there is much more in Professor Price's discussion of James (in a chapter entitled "The Logic of Intensity") than this would suggest; but there is a lot of this kind of thing all the same. Professor Price re-reads the novels with us — they include *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*, *The Red and the Black*, *The Charterhouse of Parma*, *Grand Expectations*, *Little Dorrit*, *Middlemarch*, *Felix Holt*, *Daniel Deronda*, *Anna Karenina*, *War*

A good deal of summarizing goes on, more in the second volume where there is of course more material. With a writer like Malory, where narrative is all-important, this works well: I thought the single-line descriptions of Chaucer's pilgrims unnecessary; the summary of *Piers Plowman* is bravely done, but it is a task which might well have daunted Langland himself. I assume that such decisions were made by the publishers or by the general

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D. D. Devlin

The fare in this volume is certainly varied. We learn about mother and father and Lancashire and Brothers



HARVARD

A paperback edition of Alison Ravetz's *Remaking Cities: contradictions of the recent urban environment* has been published by Croom Helm at £7.95.

commercial television) which toward the end of the 1950s had obtained 7 per cent of the total viewing audience. The disdain felt towards ITV had developed since in the early

Michael Tracey

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HARVARD

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BOOKS

Quest for a natural God

God and the New Physics
by Paul Davies

Dent, £8.95
ISBN 0 460 04577 6

Philosophy and the New Physics
by Jonathan Powers
Methuen, £3.95
ISBN 0 416 73480 4

The scientific discoveries of this century have radically affected our view of the world in which we live. The clarity and inexorability of nineteenth-century physics have dissolved into the shadowy and fitful world of quantum theory. The billiard-ball particles and aether waves of yesteryear have merged into wave-particle duality. The consequences for our understanding of the nature of physical reality are still a matter of unresolved debate, with the consciousness of the observer held by some to play a critical role.

The Universe has been found to have a history and we peer back eighteen thousand million years to its apparent origin in the big bang. The learned dispute and speculate about the significance of processes taking place within minute fractions of a second of that point of departure. In the tale of the subsequent evolution of the world, recent developments in molecular biology bring us within range of considering the origin of replicating molecules and hence of life itself.

Twentieth-century science has a grand and impressive story to tell. Anyone framing a view of the world has to take account of what it has to say. These two books seek to relate these advances to wider questions. Much the more authoritative and detailed in its scientific treatment is Paul Davies's *God and the New Physics*. The author is well known as a successful popularizer of fundamental physics and has produced a spate of books on such themes. From the latest ideas of general relativity to those of particle physics, from black holes to grand unified theories, all is grist to Davies's mill. He is even prepared in his new book to toss in a few ideas from biology and mathematics for good measure. A list of the topics to which he refers would constitute an outline for a dictionary of contemporary scientific excitement.

His style is clear, interesting, chatty, and somewhat breathless. He is overfond of adjectives such as "mind-boggling". He is also, I think, overfond of the sensationalist speculative. Everett's bizarre many-worlds interpretation of quantum theory - which asserts that the Universe splits itself into a set of parallel universes at every act of quantum measurement - is said to be coming into favour with "many physicists", which seems to me to be an exaggeration. Cuth's ingenious speculations of the origin of the Universe as an inflation of a quantum fluctuation might also have been treated with greater reserve.

There is a good deal of recycling of material from Davies's earlier books. It is not clear that all this detail is necessary for the theme enunciated in the title. Most useful is probably the material about the anthropic principle - the insight that an orderly world which is to produce life has to be very specific in its initial conditions, and the constants appearing in its physical laws have to take values in certain narrow ranges. Davies's recent book on this theme, *The Accidental Universe* (Cambridge University Press, 1982), is too severely technical for the average educated reader and the more accessible material of chapters 12 and 13 of his new book is likely to be much appreciated.

Sandwiched among the science are chapters which discuss broader issues such as mind and free will. Davies is no reductionist and he is at pains to give holistic conceptions their due.

One of his summary conclusions is: The existence of mind, for example, as an abstract, holistic, organizational pattern, capable even of disembodiment, refutes the reductionist philosophy that we are all nothing but moving mounds of atoms.

And after a discussion using a software/hardware analogy for the mind/body problem, he writes:

"Though some of these ideas may seem fearsome, they do hold out the hope that we can make scientific sense of immortality, for they emphasize that the essential ingredient of mind is information. Towards the end of the book Davies seems to consider seriously the notion of a kind of demiurge, or natural God as he calls it, who might work within the limitations of physical laws to achieve some Universe-wide purpose. The *modus operandi* of this being is not very clear, but Davies might well retort that the same is true about the relationship of mind and brain. His discussion of the latter problem makes some interesting comments, following a line from D. R. Hofstadter's book *Gödel, Escher, Bach* (Harvester, 1979) about self-reference.

The great weakness of the book is its defective concept both of religion and of its intellectual articulation, theology. Right at the beginning we are told:

"The true believer must stand by his faith whatever the apparent evidence against it and this note continues to the end where Davies says:

"A religious proposition is usually regarded as either right or wrong, not as some sort of model of our experience. There is no sense of theology being in its way as much an intellectual quest as science, endeavouring to understand the way the world is, but necessarily less complete in its mastery because it does not have the power of experiment to manipulate and interrogate its material. ('Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God'.) Of course, theology has not always taken the modest stance of 'faith seeking understanding' (in Anselm's splendid phrase), any more than science has succeeded in always resisting the temptation to dogmatize. But besides the overconfident tones of the *Quincunx Vult* ('And the Catholic faith is this...') one must see the deeper insight of Augustine, who wrote concerning the Trinity:

"When the question is asked 'Three what?' here language labours altogether under great poverty of speech. The answer is given 'Three persons' not that it might be spoken but that it might not be left unspoken.

Theology is corrigible because it recognizes that ultimately every man-made picture of God is an idol.

Davies often seems reluctant to give the better theological thinking its fair due. He spends quite a lot of chapter six criticizing a Cartesian "ghost-in-the-machine" view of man and then in the succeeding chapter just mentions in passing what he calls the "modern" Christian view of the

Healing spirit

The Church and Healing
edited by W. J. Sheils
Blackwell, for the Ecclesiastical History Society, £19.50
ISBN 0 631 19270 0

The Holy Greyhound:
Guinefort, healer of children
since the thirteenth century
by Jean-Claude Schmitt
Cambridge University Press, £20.00
ISBN 0 521 24434 X

Several of the contributors to Dr Sheils's rich collection of 22 essays rightly begin by examining words. For etymology reminds us that health, healing and holiness are ultimately all of a piece - are, indeed, all 'wholeness' - and what is a cure but care, and care but charity or love? Certainly these essays afford plentiful evidence of medicine and Christianity in rapport, as in Anne Dawtry's account of how



The head of St. George the Martyr, a Russian icon ascribed to the Novgorod school of about 1400. Taken from the second edition of *The Meaning of Icons* by Leonid Ouspensky and Vladimir Lossky, published by St Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary Press of New York and available in Britain from Mowbray at £18.25.

whole man (it goes back to ancient Israel). He tells us (incorrectly) that Aquinas rejected the idea of time being created and then merely refers in passing to Augustine's view (which Aquinas shared, *Summa Theologiae*, 1.46.3) that time came into being with the world.

Nowhere does Davies's cavalier way with theology become more evident than in his chapter on miracles. The greater part is cast in the form of a rather knockabout conversation between a sceptic and a believer. The latter is a pious simpleton who starts the discussion with the assertion "In my opinion miracles are the best proof that God exists". There is no recognition that miracles pose a theological problem. "Intervention" is not a word that one can readily use of the eternally consistent God. He is no celestial conjurer doing an occasional turn. Miracles must find their place in a wider structure of coherence, just as the superconducting state has to find a coherent place within a wider framework of electrical conductivity than that provided by Ohm's law. The central Christian miracle of the resurrection - unmentioned in chapter 14 - can only find credibility if it is true (as I believe) that in Christ a new "regime" (to use a physicist's word) was present in the world.

Natural theology is not a demonstrative exercise but a collection of insights. Almost all contemporary theologians would accept the view propounded in chapters three and four that the cosmological argument (that the existence of the Universe needs an explanation which could only be provided by its being the creation of a necessary being) does not prove the existence of God. Yet

the Benedictines brought Greek medicine to Norman England. Yet they also show that the boundaries between medicine and religious healing, cure of bodies and cure of souls, are ancient, entrenched, and well-patrolled.

The main theme of the bulk of these essays is churchmen's and physicians' scruples not to tamper on each other's laws. Keen to keep its own house pure and respectable, establishment physics has leapt to damn as quacks outlandish doctors such as Mesmer. But churches - the Anglican in particular - have been no less chary of thaumaturgy and miracle-mongers. Michael MacDonald pictures Stuart and Georgian bishops renouncing exorcism and branding spiritual healers as enthusiasts, indeed as midmen. Stuart Mews finds the hierarchy no less cool towards the revival of folk-cures in the 1920s.

Moore Hickson. And, in a penetrating analysis, Terence Ranger probes the dread of East African missionaries in the face of healing rituals (superstitious and magical, they would pollute Christianity and overexorcise the natives).

Both professional elites have sniffed danger: the healing spirit is too plebeian and moves among the laity in

the idea of the Creator does provide one possible answer to the existence of the world, and in particular to the rational lucidity and beauty which we find revealed in its physical structure. Although Davies refers from time to time to this latter aspect of the way things are, I do not think that he gives it sufficient weight. It is a non-trivial fact about the world that we can understand it and that mathematics provides the perfect language for physical theory: that, in a word, science is possible at all.

The theistic insight gains cumulative force if one looks not only for a ground of the rationality of the world but also for a common ground for one's experiences of beauty, moral obligation, transcendence, and worship. Davies forswears all such additional considerations in his book. He tells us in the preface that he will "make no attempt to discuss religious experience or questions of morality". But that is like contemplating a Michelangelo *Pietà* with only the aid of a geologist to tell us about the marble.

Jonathan Powers's *Philosophy and the New Physics* is of more limited scientific scope. He is content to restrict himself to relativity and quantum mechanics. The former requires much the more detailed treatment. Powers opts for a historical treatment but I think he is unduly bound by it. I do not question the value of showing how developments in physics have come about - a mere snapshot of present knowledge would deprive the reader of a valuable source of insight - but one should not either despise the power of hindsight to shed equally valuable illumination on conceptually murky areas. For example, the use of

space time diagrams is very helpful in the comprehension of such matters as the retardation of moving clocks and the twin "paradox". However, Powers eschews such assistance, presumably because he had not then got to the point where he could tell us about Minkowski, who pioneered the space time approach.

Quantum mechanics receives much shorter shrift, despite the fact that it is much the more revolutionary and the less accessible of the two subjects. Much of the account is too summary to make clear all the issues that are involved. There are also some inaccuracies. For example, the account of quarks and colour confinement is most misleading. The point is not that gluons can be thought of as quark-antiquark pairs, but that gauge theories are believed to generate forces which increase with distance without limit.

Modern physics clearly poses significant problems for a philosophy of nature. A positivist account would reduce science to a mere harmonizing of laboratory experience, an endeavour scarcely to be thought worth the vast expenditure of effort involved. On the other hand, if realism is to survive the advent of quantum theory it must achieve a greater subtlety than that of simple objectivity. Unfortunately I found the book's treatment of philosophical questions a disappointment. I am not content, to see the search for understanding of the physical world dismissed *tout court* as "not particularly helpful". It is the motivation I detect at work in all the fundamental scientists that I have known. Of course, Powers does not have to agree with me and my friends but I think his discussion would have been greatly helped by a more extended account and a definite point of view. As it is the treatment is bitly, a succession of price-pricks rather than a surgical dissection. He is critical of positivism ("It reduces science to a rudderless cargo of techniques") but also sceptical of realism. His final sentence, following on a reference to the way conventional elements in theories restrict their degree of testability, asserts that

"To make these conventions explicit is to reveal the extent to which our theories tell us nothing about the world."

If the implication is that that extent is great, I think that the story that Powers himself has told points to the contrary. At times he flirts with the fashionable notion that there is a substantial social conditioning of scientific views, even to the point of saying, with obvious dark intent, that "mathematics is, after all, a human invention". And so not immune? However, no attempt is made to work out this questionable point of view in any detail.

John Polkinghorne

John Polkinghorne is a curate in Bristol and a former professor of mathematical physics at the University of Cambridge. His book "The World Is: The Christian Perspective of a Scientist" was recently published by SPCK/Triangle.

Jean-Claude Schmitt's original reconstruction of a medieval French healing cult is in tune with these historiographic advances (and demands homage as a masterly piece of historical detective work). Here, Stephen de Bourbon denounces a healing ritual in which mothers brought sickly infants to a shrine dedicated to "Saint Guinefort", a faithful greyhound which had allegedly saved its knightly master's child from a snake, only to be slain by its lord in error. Working from slivers of evidence, Schmitt pieces together both the legend (common to many cultures) and the cult. He shows how the legend was here given a radical twist (the Lord punishes the lord and heals the poor), and traces the cult up to the last century. His achievement lies in liberating the cult from the marmalade of nineteenth-century folklore and alike.

With both these works we begin to glimpse a new people's history of healing.

Roy Porter

Roy Porter is lecturer at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Universities

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

Racal Chair in Information Technology

As a result of generous financial support from Racal Electronics PLC and financial assistance from the Department of Industry, a new Chair to be known as the Racal Chair in Information Technology is to be established in the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering.

The successful candidate will have expertise in:

- Real-time software engineering, covering design, specification, verification and control, and/or
- Digital processing of signals and pictures with particular reference to communications.

He/she will have a proven record of professional achievement including an ability to initiate and successfully pursue academic and/or industrially oriented research; recent industrial experience, whilst not essential, would be advantageous.

The starting salary will be within the professional range and will reflect the successful applicant's qualifications and experience.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Academic Registrar (LFG), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, or telephone Guildford 571281 Ext 633. Applications from men and women, in the form of a curriculum vitae, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by 22 July 1983, quoting reference 164/THES.

James Cook
University of North Queensland
Department of Civil and Systems Engineering
LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (FLUID MECHANICS/COASTAL ENGINEERING)

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Civil Engineering in the Department of Civil and Systems Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervision of students in the field of fluid mechanics and coastal engineering.

Applicants must possess a honours degree in civil engineering and should have completed a master's degree or PhD degree in an appropriate area. Design and practical experience, particularly in relation to coastal or ocean engineering and fluid dynamics, is desirable.

The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of fluid mechanics and coastal engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervision of students in the field of fluid mechanics and coastal engineering.

The salary for Lecturers is £22,447 per annum and the successful candidate's salary will be determined according to his/her qualifications and experience.

Further information and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar, University of North Queensland, St. Leonards, NSW 1585.

Applications close on 4 July 1983.

University of Zimbabwe
Department of Chemical Pathology
SENIOR MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST

Applicants should have Part III of the Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (DMLT) or equivalent (FMLT) plus 5 years' postgraduate experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision and running of clinical classes in Clinical Chemistry, supervision of technical staff, accounting and co-ordination of work including research funds, ordering and control of stock and equipment and assistance with Departmental matters.

Salary Scale: Z\$19,598 - Z\$25,432. Salary for this post is Z\$21,448.

Conditions of service: Both permanent and short-term contracts offered. Persons who are not Zimbabwean citizens and who are not employed on a short-term contract basis will be considered on a probationary basis for a period of two years.

Applications giving full particulars (including curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three referees) should be sent to the Academic Registrar, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP167, Harare, Zimbabwe, by 18 July 1983.

Further information and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP167, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 15 July 1983.

University of Cambridge
Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages
UNIVERSITY LECTURER OR ASSISTANT LECTURER IN FRENCH OR PROVENCAL

Preference will be given to candidates qualified to lecture in two of the following areas: Old French Literature, Old French Linguistics, Historical Linguistics, or French or to the Department of Other Languages according to the balance of his or her interests.

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Appointment for three years with the possibility of reappointment, for a full-time position, or for an Assistant Lecturer, for two years with the possibility of reappointment, for a part-time position.

Stipends: Lecturer £8,940 or £12,480; Assistant Lecturer £6,500 or £8,510.

Applications (twelve copies giving details of qualifications, experience, and specific areas of teaching interest) should be sent to the Secretary of the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages, University of Cambridge, 32 Avenue, Cambridge CB2 3RQ, by 30 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

Lectureships

at the Project Planning Centre for Developing Countries - 2 posts
Ref: PPCAL/2TH
The Centre runs in Bradford and abroad specialised post-graduate courses in project planning for personnel from developing countries; conducts a taught M.Sc. in National Development and Project Planning; and undertakes research, advisory and institutional development assignments overseas. The persons appointed to the Lectureships will have relevant overseas experience of an operational and/or teaching nature, and will have an interest in post-graduate and postgraduate teaching. Preference is for persons with appropriate experience in one of the following project-related fields: financial analysis; infrastructure (especially power and water); and implementation of projects. Applicants with other qualifications will be considered. The posts are for three years of two and three years' duration. Salary on scale £7,100-£14,125 p.a. Application forms and further particulars from the Personnel Secretary, University of Bradford, 807 TDP, Cloughdale Way.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

School of Modern Languages

Temporary Lectureship in German

from persons qualified to teach German literature in the medieval period, as well as German language. The appointment will be for one year, commencing in September 1983. The salary will be within the first five points of the lecturer scale £7,100-£14,125 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mrs E. C. P. Sears, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) quoting reference 2833/1 should be sent not later than 30 June, 1983.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Mathematical Studies

Temporary Lecturer in Numerical Analysis

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Numerical Analysis. The successful candidate should have a strong background in modern aspects of numerical analysis, practical implementation of numerical methods, and an interest in applications. The appointment will be for the academic year 1983/84. It is expected that the appointment will be at the lower end of the lecturer scale, £3,775-£13,505 per annum (under round). Further particulars may be obtained from Mrs E. C. P. Sears, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) should be sent not later than 30 June, 1983, quoting reference 1829/A.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Part-time M.Sc. DE801 Advanced Educational and Social Research Methods

Applications are invited for a two year, part-time external course leading to the Open University higher degree of M.Sc. The course covers the main lines of educational and social research methods and their philosophical basis, and aims, by direct teaching, project work and a dissertation to equip students to analyse and report on research data, critically evaluate published educational and social research findings and to develop further lines of research. The course is open to applicants in any part of the United Kingdom. In the first year, students will draw on a number of teaching resources, including correspondence texts, TV and cassette programmes, computer programs, optional tutorials and project guides and will study a number of set books in one option from a range of social science and education disciplines. In the second year, students will complete the study of set texts and will undertake a supervised dissertation. Applicants should normally have at least an upper second class honours degree in, or including, education or the social sciences. For application forms and further particulars please send a POSTCARD to The Higher Degrees Office, The Open University, PO Box 46, Milton Keynes MK7 6AD. Telephone: Milton Keynes (0908) 853906; please quote reference THS/2. The closing date for applications is: 13th July, 1983.

nihe linmerck

Planned as Ireland's first technological university, the NIHE Linmerck has already gained widespread recognition for its contribution to the country's development. Construction is now underway on a new 17,000m² complex, which will double the range of laboratories and specialist business facilities. There is an immediate vacancy for:

APPLIED MATHEMATICS LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER

Experience in applications of mathematics is required. Applicants with a background in numerical analysis, computer applications or mathematical modelling of non-physical systems will be given preference. However, applicants with expertise in other areas of mathematics will also be considered.

SALARY SCALES:
LECTURER: £12,458 - £17,388 p.a.
ASSISTANT LECTURER: £9,761 - £11,835 p.a.
Application material available from The Personnel Office, The National Institute for Higher Education, Limerick, Ireland, should be completed and returned by 8 July, 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

DIRECTOR OF AUDIO VISUAL SERVICES

The University invites applications for the post of Director of Audio Visual Services. The successful candidate will be responsible for the co-ordination of audio visual services throughout the University for developing the role of audio visual services within the University's teaching and research and for overall management of the staff and activities of the Audio Visual Services Unit. The salary will be within Grade IV of the national salary structure for Other Academically Related Staff (minimum £16,516 p.a.). Further particulars (ref. 080/83) and details of application procedure may be obtained from the Assistant Registrar, Academic Staff Office, University of Strathclyde, McCann Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ, with whom applications must be lodged by 30th June, 1983.

Universities continued

University of
Birmingham
CAREERS OFFICER

Applications are invited from graduates for a post of Careers Officer in the University of Birmingham. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing career advice to students and graduates of the University and to help them to obtain suitable employment. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have had at least five years' experience in a careers service. Salary will be within the range £10,000 - £11,125 with superannuation.

Further particulars and application forms, which should be sent to the Secretary, Careers Office, University of Birmingham, 415 277, 411.

University of
Warwick
ASSISTANT
REGISTRAR
(Personnel)

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Registrar (Personnel) in the University of Warwick. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment and selection of staff and for the management of the personnel department. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have had at least five years' experience in a personnel department. Salary will be within the range £10,000 - £11,125 with superannuation.

Further particulars and application forms, which should be sent to the Secretary, Personnel Office, University of Warwick, 415 277, 411.

Polytechnics

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC
Faculty of Art and DesignSCHOOL OF CREATIVE AND
PERFORMING ARTS

Applications are invited for the following three vacancies which have arisen in the School of Creative and Performing Arts, a multidisciplinary School containing Drama, Music and Art.

SENIOR LECTURER: HEAD OF DRAMA
Ref. No. A13/83

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Senior Lecturer (Head of Drama) which involves overall responsibility for all Drama work within the School.

In addition, there are important commitments to Teacher Education.

Applicants should be able to offer a combination of practical skills and appropriate theoretical perspectives.

LECTURER II IN DRAMA
Ref. No. 14/83

A suitably qualified person is required to contribute to the work of the Drama Section.

Applicants should be able to offer a range of practical skills and theoretical perspectives on drama and theatre in community context.

LECTURER II IN VISUAL ART
Ref. No. A15/83

Required to contribute to the work of the Visual Art Section. Candidates should possess a first range or equivalent in Fine Art.

SCHOOL OF GRAPHIC DESIGN
ASSOCIATE LECTURER (SL)
Ref. No. A17/83

The School of Graphic Design is seeking an Associate Lecturer who will contribute enthusiastically to the teaching team as a DESIGNER, TYPOGRAPHER or as an ILLUSTRATOR or as a PRINTMAKER. Teaching will be 16 hours per week and the salary will be 60% of the Senior Lecturer scale.

Candidates should be graduates and if possible be able to take up this appointment as from 1 September, 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Closing date: 24th June, 1983.
Bursary Fee: £1,271-£10,683 (bar) - £11,688 per annum (Salaries awaiting ratification).

Senior Lecturer: £10,683-£12,852 (bar) - £13,443 per annum (Salaries awaiting ratification).

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0832 323128) or write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to: Mrs Rosemary Smith, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the appropriate reference number, by the closing date stated in the advertisement.

University College
Cardiff
Department of Psychology
LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post which is for a fixed term of three years. Salary Range: £6,375-£15,500. Duties to commence 1st October 1983. Applications will be particularly welcomed from social or cognitive psychologists with interests in language and communication.

Applications, together with 10 copies, should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor (Administrative), Registrar, University College Cardiff, Box 9, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom an application form will be available. Closing date 1st July 1983.

Examiners

DIPLOMA &
CERTIFICATE
IN DRAMA
EDUCATION

Applications are invited for each of these new schemes. Details and forms from Miss H. A. Orchard, Royal Society of Arts Examination Board, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London WC2A 6SE.

Application forms to be returned by 20 June 1983.

The City of Polytechnic of Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Government has appointed a Committee to plan the establishment of a second Polytechnic in Hong Kong. To be named the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, the institution will have an initial target of the equivalent of 8,000 full-time students by the early 1990s and a planned capacity for an ultimate population of 13,000. The Polytechnic is expected to be able to enrol its first students in autumn 1984.

It is intended that the study programmes should be developed on a modular structure with a strong vocational flavour. The majority of courses will be at professional and higher technical levels, and a substantial number will be developed and evolving courses. There will also be degree programmes although the number of students on such programmes will not exceed 30% of the total student population.

The Planning Committee has appointed Prof. David J. Johns, Senior Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Loughborough University of Technology as the founding Director of the new Polytechnic and he will be taking up the appointment in October 1983.

Applications are invited for posts of PRINCIPAL LECTURERS and SENIOR LECTURERS which are immediately tenable in the following academic departments:

Accountancy
Business Studies
Computing Studies
Languages
Mathematical Studies
Social Work

Successful candidates are expected to assist the Head of the Department to plan, develop and administer such new programmes and course modules up to degree level considered appropriate for the Department and to teach in their specialist areas. Personal research will be encouraged. Applicants should also note that it is intended that Languages & Mathematical Studies Departments should be primarily serving teaching departments.

Applicants are already being sought for the Headships of all of the above Departments.

Qualifications for appointments

Candidates should have (a) a good honours degree or professional qualification and an advanced specialist qualification or advanced experience in a specialist field; and (b) substantial professional experience. Experience in course planning and/or teaching on a modular structure is desirable.

Salary: (currently under review).

Principal Lecturer: HK\$18,855-19,320,685 per month (£17,571-£21,847 pa)
Senior Lecturer: HK\$14,030-HK\$18,225 per month (£12,688-£16,537 pa)

(Starting equivalent as at 27.5.1983).

Terms & Conditions of Service

The City Polytechnic Council when formed will be expected to consider providing for more prolonged career terms of employment which include a retirement benefits scheme. In the meantime the Planning Committee is only in a position to offer appointments on fixed-term contracts of two years, at the end of which a gratuity equal to 25% of salary earned over the whole contract period will be payable. Details include long leave (approximately 3 months after every 21 months duty); heavily subsidised housing; medical and dental benefits and where appropriate children's education allowances and leave passages.

Applications

Application forms and job specifications are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appointments), John Foster House, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Completed forms should reach the Secretary to the Planning Committee, PO Box 9844, Tsim Sha Tsui Post Office, Hong Kong, by Friday, 1st July 1983. Two additional copies should also be lodged with the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

Interviews of United Kingdom candidates on the preliminary shortlist will take place in London in the weeks beginning 25th July and 1st August.

PAISLEY COLLEGE
SENIOR LECTURER
OR LECTURER
LAND ECONOMICS

The Department of Land Economics at the College is the major centre for the education of General Practice Surveyors in Scotland.

As well as suitable academic and professional qualifications, applicants should have sound experience in the property world and ideally have a special interest in economics and the economic determinants of land value and use.

This is a key position in the further development of an active and developing department, with good scope for research.

Salary Scales: Senior Lecturer £12,228 - £15,411
Lecturer £8,313 - £13,125

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE (tel: 041-887 1241 ext. 230) to whom completed forms should be returned within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement. Informal enquiries may be made to Professor A. F. Millington on ext. 285.

Closing date for applications: 21 June 1983.

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0832 323128) or write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to: Mrs Rosemary Smith, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the appropriate reference number, by the closing date stated in the advertisement.

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0832 323128) or write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to: Mrs Rosemary Smith, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the appropriate reference number, by the closing date stated in the advertisement.

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Teesside Polytechnic
Department of Electrical,
Instrumentation and Control EngineeringCOMPUTER TECHNOLOGY
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

The Department has recently received substantial support for expanding its activities in Computer Engineering. It operates a BSc degree in Computer Technology, one of the few of its kind, which combines hardware and software engineering. A new HD, Higher Diploma course commencing in September will embody a similar philosophy at a lower academic level.

Four new posts have been established in order to undertake the additional work.

Principal Lecturer (one post)

Candidates should possess a good honours degree in a field related closely to computer engineering and/or electronics. They should also possess a Higher Degree in a relevant area, and should have several years of recent experience in a field of computing, preferably including microcomputer applications. The successful candidate will have a leading role in developing courses in information technology.

Salary: £12,810-£13,898 (work bar) - £15,733 pa.

The salary on appointment will be no greater than £13,506 pa.

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer (three posts)

Candidates should possess a good honours degree in one of the disciplines mentioned above, and should preferably have some experience in a field involving computer technology. The work spans computer engineering, microelectronics and data communications; expertise in one or more of these fields is desirable.

Salary: £11,271-£11,588 pa
£1,010,883-£12,622 (work bar) - £13,443 pa.

Appointments will be made at either LII or SL level but the salary on appointment will be no greater than £12,622 pa.

All successful candidates will be expected to contribute to the research and/or industrial consultancy activities of the Department.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Personnel Section, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough TS1 3BA. Telephone (0642) 218121 Ext 4114.

Closing date for applications: 1st July 1983.

PAISLEY COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERINGTemporary Lectureship in
Electric Power
(3 year appointment)

The requirements are a good honours degree with experience in electric power systems. The post involves teaching power supply on the degree and honours degree courses. Arrangements could be made for the appointee to study for a higher degree, if desired.

Salary scale - Lecturer 'A' £8,313 to £13,125.

Microwave Research Assistant
(2 year appointment)

An honours graduate is required (in electrical/electronic engineering, physics or mathematics) with subsequent experience in microwave theory and techniques. Computational experience would be an advantage. The post is associated with an SERC project on non-reciprocal microwave integrated circuits at millimetre wavelengths.

Starting salary up to £10,300.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE (tel: 041-887 1241, ext. 230). For informal enquiries, ring ext. 281.

Closing date for applications: 21 June 1983.

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0832 323128) or write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to: Mrs Rosemary Smith, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the appropriate reference number, by the closing date stated in the advertisement.

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Polytechnics continued

HONG KONG BAPTIST COLLEGE

Applications are invited for teaching posts in the following departments/subject areas tenable from September 1983:

1. Head/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Accounting
Financial & Management Accounting, Auditing, Accounting Theories and Practices, Tax Accounting, and Company Law. Head will assume departmental administrative duties.

2. Lecturer in Business Management
General Management, Business Mathematics, System Analysis, Operations Research, Industrial Management, Business Statistics, COBOL, Seminar in Marketing, and Business Law.

3. Lecturer in English
Linguistics, Practical Writing, Syntax, Translation, and Advanced Writing.

4. Lecturer in Mathematics
Applied Mathematics, Mathematical Modelling, Operations Research, Statistics, and Computing.

5. Lecturer in Secretarial Management
Gregg Shorthand, Business Communications, Office Administration and Secretarial Practice, Filing and Records Management, and Typewriting.

6. Lecturer in Social Work
Community Development, Social Administration, Health and Disease, Social Work Research, and Field Work Supervision.

7. Lecturer in Computing Studies Unit
Introductory subjects in the Computing Studies Programmes.

SALARY SCALE: Senior Lecturers: HK\$12,155-HK\$17,405 p.m. (present)
HK\$14,660-HK\$19,030 p.m. (revised)
HK\$ 6,890-HK\$11,503 p.m. (present)
HK\$ 7,870-HK\$14,010 p.m. (revised)
*Pending for Government approval.

Lecturer:
HK\$ 6,890-HK\$11,503 p.m. (present)
HK\$ 7,870-HK\$14,010 p.m. (revised)
*Pending for Government approval.

FRINGE BENEFITS: Provident Fund or Gratuity, Medical Benefits, Vacation Leave, and Housing Provision for overseas appointees.

Application forms are obtainable from the Personnel Office, Hong Kong Baptist College, 224 Waterloo Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Completed forms together with copies of testimonials should be returned by July 8, 1983.

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0832 323128) or write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to: Mrs Rosemary Smith, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the appropriate reference number, by the closing date stated in the advertisement.

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Research and Studentships continued

CITY OF LONDON
POLYTECHNIC

Research Appointments

The City of London Polytechnic has seventeen vacancies in research available from 1st October 1983. Three are for Fellows, the remainder for Research Assistants. Candidates should hold, or expect to obtain this year, a good Honours degree in an appropriate subject and be prepared to register for a higher degree with the CAA. All posts are normally tenable for two years and may be extended to a third year. Salary scales are under review.

Research Fellowships

Research Fellows are currently paid on the scale £7,794-£8,217-£8,631 including London Weighting of £939 per annum.

Computing, Management Science & Mathematics & Statistics (quote ref 83/38)

A Research Fellowship is available in the area of Business Computing or Management Information Systems. Applicants should have a PhD or at least three years post-graduate experience in this field.

Law (quote ref 83/39)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in Law. Applicants should either have experience in research or have obtained a research degree and should give details of their proposed research project in their application. While all suitably qualified applicants will be considered, the School is especially interested in domestic and European Business Law, Taxation, International Law and Comparative Law.

Physics (quote ref 83/37)

'Dynamic SIMS Analysis of Semiconductors'
The development and application of computer-controlled secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) to the evaluation and study of the distribution of matrix and dopant impurity components in advanced epitaxial and semiconductor superlattice structures prepared by MBE, in collaboration with QEC Hirst Research Centre.

Research Assistantships

Research Assistants are currently paid £5819 in the first year of appointment, rising to £6844 in the second year and to £6869 in the third year, including London allowance of £839 per annum.

Accounting & Finance (quote ref 83/38)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the School of Accounting and Finance. Only one post is available and will be in one of the following two areas:

- Management Information Systems, for the development of a new approach to the evaluation of management information. Applicants require a degree in accounting.
- Social Accounting, to develop a social accounting framework for a specific area. Applicants require a degree in one of the social sciences, with an interest in the subject.

Biological Sciences

Two Research Assistants are required, one in each of the following areas:

- to carry out investigations into the nature and actions of plant substances affecting calcium and phosphorus metabolism in animals. (quote ref 83/39)
- to carry out neurophysiological studies on the auditory pathway of crickets. Investigations will be performed at the single, identified, neurons level and will be concerned particularly with the recognition of conspecific calls and predator sounds. (quote ref 83/40)

Chemistry (quote ref 83/41)

Research Assistantships with opportunities for research leading to a higher degree in two of the following fields:

- Synthesis and pharmacology of excitatory amino acid derivatives.
- Diffusion of emulsion in concentrated solution.
- N.m.r. of organometallic and co-ordinated compounds.

Computing, Management Science & Mathematics & Statistics (quote ref 83/42)

A Research Assistant is required for a project to investigate the properties of small-sample tests in autoregressive models. The person appointed would be expected to have an honours degree in Econometrics or Statistics and possess a reasonable knowledge of computing.

Economics (quote ref 83/43)

A Research Assistant is required to work on the development and extension of a large computable teaching model of the United Kingdom economy; post-graduate qualification in econometrics would be an advantage.

Geography (quote ref 83/44)

The successful candidate will be registered for a higher degree with individual research directed towards the following topic: 'Beach and offshore bar interrelationships, Thanet, Kent' (Dr P. Wright and Dr B. D'Olier, Geology).

Applicants should hold or expect to obtain this year a first or upper second class honours degree or a master's degree and should have a knowledge of geomorphology and/or sedimentology.

Geology (quote ref 83/45)

A Research Assistant is required to work on ONE of the following projects:

- Tectonics and sedimentation in the southern external zone of the Pyrenees.
- Low grade metamorphic and structural modifications of the Scourie dykes in the central (Scourie) region of the mainland Lewisian.
- Verification of the abundance and diversity of calcareous microfossils in lake formations.
- Volcanic clasts in the Lower Old Red Sandstone conglomerates, Grampian Highlands.

Law (quote ref 83/46)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in Law. Applicants should have a good Honours Degree in Law. They should be willing to read for a post-graduate degree and to undertake a research project in one of the following fields: Business Law; Taxation; International Law or Comparative Law. They should give details in their application of their proposed research project.

Metallurgy & Materials Engineering

(quote ref 83/47)

Two Research Assistants are required to work on one of the following three projects:

- Service performance characteristics of wrought aluminium alloy in external multiaxial stress.
- Diffusion studies by gas permeation.
- An investigation of lead phosphorus systems.

Physics (quote ref 83/48)

A Research Assistant is required in the Polymers/Cold-Chemistry Research Group to develop laser transmission and scattering techniques to study either (i) the rheo-optics of polymeric solutions or (ii) the crystallinity of polymers.

Psychology (quote ref 83/49)

A Research Assistant is required to work on a project concerning the behavioural functions of brain dopamine systems in the rat. Candidates should possess a good honours degree in a relevant subject and have had prior experience working with laboratory animals.

To apply for any of the above posts, please write, giving full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, to the Staff Records Office, City of London Polytechnic, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

SERC Central Office
Swindon, Wiltshire
HEAD OF DATA
PROCESSING UNIT

The SERC's Central Office is responsible for the support of research and postgraduate education in science and technology in both its Establishments and at Universities, Polytechnics and similar institutions. The EDP Unit supplies computing services to a variety of users. Its Committee Secretariat use an on-line VDU-based system for administering research grants to Universities etc, the Research Training and Support Section uses a batch system for making training awards, paying support grants etc, while many parts of the Council use financial and/or managerial information from these two areas for day-to-day management or policy analysis. Over the next few years the work of the Unit will increase and broaden in scope. An interactive award system will be launched, and the various facilities will be integrated to form a powerful management information system.

The successful applicant, who will be the Head of the Unit, must have an aptitude for working in the computing field. It would also be advantageous to have a sound computing and programming background together with an appreciation of database systems, distributed computing and interactive working.

The principal duties include: controlling the planning, development, implementation and operation of the present services and new projects; advising on computing matters and suggesting worthwhile areas of new initiatives; promoting co-operation with managers and users of similar computer systems in other Council establishments and Research Councils. He/she will be expected to keep up-to-date with modern business usage of computers, to encourage the education and training of all staff in the Office, and in general to assume considerable responsibility for the work of the Unit.

Salary will be within the following scales (at 1 April 1982):
Senior Executive Officer £9,671-£11,989

Some assistance with expenses of house sale/purchase may be available.

The office in Swindon has its own restaurant, sports and social club and there are excellent sports facilities nearby. A generous holiday allowance of 25 days plus 10% public holidays is offered and the Council has its own Superannuation Scheme. Application forms are available from the address below. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 24 June 1983. Interviews will be held in Swindon.

Personnel Department,
Science and Engineering
Research Council, Polaris
House, North Star Avenue,
Swindon SN2 1ET.
Tel. (0793) 26222, Ext. 2176.

College of
Occupational
Therapy
Education Development
Unit for the Remedial
Professions
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATE
(COURSE
EVALUATION)

Needed from October 1st for two years. The College of Occupational Therapy is seeking a Research Associate to evaluate the effectiveness of its remedial professions courses. The post involves a full-time position with a salary of £5,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design, implementation and evaluation of a research project. They will also be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, and for the preparation of reports. The successful candidate should have a degree in Occupational Therapy or a related field, and should have experience in research and evaluation. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

A good honours degree in Psychology, together with qualifications and experience in computing and statistics is required.

Salary will be on the SERC scale £5,000-£5,500. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design, implementation and evaluation of a research project. They will also be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, and for the preparation of reports. The successful candidate should have a degree in Occupational Therapy or a related field, and should have experience in research and evaluation. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

Information acquired may be made to Mr. A. J. R. Smith, Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae (2 copies) including details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Leicester Polytechnic

SERC RESEARCH
STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a SERC Research Studentship in the School of Architecture. The successful candidate will be required to undertake a research project in the field of architectural design. The post is for two years, with a salary of £5,000 per annum. The successful candidate should have a degree in Architecture or a related field, and should have experience in research and design. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

Information acquired may be made to Mr. A. J. R. Smith, Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae (2 copies) including details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

University of
Kent

Faculty of Social Sciences

RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow in the Faculty of Social Sciences. The successful candidate will be required to undertake a research project in the field of social sciences. The post is for two years, with a salary of £5,000 per annum. The successful candidate should have a degree in Social Sciences or a related field, and should have experience in research and design. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

Information acquired may be made to Mr. A. J. R. Smith, Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae (2 copies) including details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Research and Studentships continued

University of
London School of
EconomicsPOSTGRADUATE
OPPORTUNITIES IN
GEOGRAPHY
1983-84

Physical Geography - Beach, Dunes, and Littoral Zone Management. Privately funded studentship: 2 years in first instance.

An analysis of sediment as an input into the management of beach and near-shore zones.

3 SERC Quota Awards available for MSc Geography. One year full-time degree by examination and dissertation.

SSRC Pool Awards. The department is interested in applications from students with interests in industrial, urban, social and regional change, transport and environmental planning.

Applications as soon as possible to: Dr A. J. R. Smith, Department of Geography, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

University of
London
Wye CollegeMAFF
POSTGRADUATE
AGRICULTURAL
STUDENTSHIP

The Farm Business Unit of Wye College has been awarded a MAFF Postgraduate Studentship to study the integration of conservation objectives and efficient farm management. Some farm survey work will be involved. The Supervisor is Dr. John Nix.

Candidates must have a first or upper second class honours degree either in agriculture or rural environment studies and must have a sound knowledge of both farm management and conservation on the farm.

Applications should be made by 24 June 1983 with the names and addresses of two referees to whom all correspondence can be made and sent to: Professor A. J. R. Smith, School of Rural Economics, Wye College, Ashford, Kent TN25 5AF.

University of
Keele

Department of Education

SSRC STUDENTSIPS

Applications are invited for:

- A SERC 'linked Studentship' for two years from October 1983, for work in the area of Educational Research on a research topic linked to the Department of Education research in science education.

2. Awards available under the SERC's national pool scheme for research in the following general areas: educational psychology, educational research, development and implementation of educational research, and multicultural education.

Applicants should hold a honours degree in a field relevant to the research area. They should also have a good knowledge of the Department of Education research in science education.

Information acquired may be made to Mr. A. J. R. Smith, Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae (2 copies) including details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Colleges of Art

Inner London
Education Authority
Central School of Art
and Design

Southampton Row, WC2A 2AP.
(Telephone: 01-485 1525)
Fine Art Department,
Painting Section.

Required asap:
0.5 SENIOR
LECTURER

The successful candidate will be responsible for the design, implementation and evaluation of a research project. They will also be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, and for the preparation of reports. The successful candidate should have a degree in Social Sciences or a related field, and should have experience in research and design. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

Information acquired may be made to Mr. A. J. R. Smith, Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae (2 copies) including details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

University of
London
Department of Child
PsychiatryRESEARCH
WORKER/OBSERVER

A Psychology graduate required from July 1983 for a study into the Psychosocial Correlates of Growth Failure in Young Children. The post is part-time, flexible, and suitable for work in a research laboratory or in a clinical setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design, implementation and evaluation of a research project. They will also be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, and for the preparation of reports. The successful candidate should have a degree in Psychology or a related field, and should have experience in research and design. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

Salary scale £10,440-£10,840 plus allowance - pro rata.

For application form and job description please write to the Assistant Director of Child Psychiatry, Dr. Greenberg, Department of Child Psychiatry, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Applications as soon as possible to: Dr A. J. R. Smith, Department of Geography, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

University of
Newcastle Upon TyneDepartment of Metallurgy
and Engineering Materials
POST-DOCTORAL
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATESHIPS

Three Research Associateships are available for work in the following areas:

- Applications for work in the area of Materials Science, with a view to the development of new materials for use in the oil and gas industry.

2. The production and characterization of new hard metal materials for use in the oil and gas industry.

3. The development of corrosion-resistant high-strength materials for use in marine environments.

Appointments (1) and (2) are for two years, and appointment (3) for two years, but not later than 31st March 1985.

Starting salary will be up to £8,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design, implementation and evaluation of a research project. They will also be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, and for the preparation of reports. The successful candidate should have a degree in Materials Science or a related field, and should have experience in research and design. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

Information acquired may be made to Mr. A. J. R. Smith, Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae (2 copies) including details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Director, Education Development Unit, College of Occupational Therapy, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Tel. 0793 26222, Ext. 2176.

Surrey County Council
Epsom School of Art and
Design

Applications are invited from experienced designers for a SENIOR LECTURER in GRAPHIC DESIGN.

To undertake courses leading to the award of a Diploma in Graphic Design within the Department of Design.

Salary range: £10,419 - £11,518 (including Surrey Allowance). Pay awards pending.

Application forms and further particulars from the Director of Design, Epsom School of Art and Design, Epsom, Surrey, KT18 5SE. Tel: Epsom 58811.

Closing date: Monday 25 June 1983.

Cambridgeshire
College of Arts and
TechnologySENIOR LECTURER
IN ACCOUNTANCY

Required from September 1983 on an on-going basis. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design, implementation and evaluation of a research project. They will also be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, and for the preparation of reports. The successful candidate should have a degree in Accountancy or a related field, and should have experience in research and design. They should also have good communication skills and be able to work independently.

Salary scale £10,685 - £11,518 (provisional), starting point depending on qualifications and experience.

Details and forms from the Department of Management and Administration, Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 73

Administration continued

AN ARCHITECT OR SURVEYOR FOR A MAJOR LECTURING CHALLENGE

As a qualified Architect or Chartered Surveyor, it may not have occurred to you to make lecturing your next career move. Hopefully through the Hospital Estate Management and Engineering Centre in the Gloucestershire/Avon border country will make you think again.

With an international reputation for its specialist courses, the Centre provides training for Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and Building Officers - mainly from the N.H.S., but also from overseas organisations. To broaden our sphere of influence a new department is about to be set up to concentrate on courses relevant to building disciplines - and this appointment will head-up its development.

The job offers tremendous scope for initiative - and does not necessarily need previous lecturing experience. The above professional qualifications are essential however, and should preferably be supported by sound Public Sector experience.

Salary scale £11,077-£13,167 - and benefits include temporary single accommodation.

For an informal discussion regarding the post, or for an application form, please contact J.W. Barnes, Principal, Hospital Estate Management and Engineering Centre, Eastwood Park, Falfield, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire GL12 8PA. Telephone Falfield (0454) 260207. Closing date Monday July 4 1983.

HOSPITAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING CENTRE

Library Preservation Service DIRECTOR

The Reference Division of the British Library is one of the world's great research libraries and maintains an extensive collection of the world's important printed material in all subject fields. It is organised in four main departments and its services include reference, photocopying, catalogue publications and exhibitions.

A new post has been established to control planning and implementation of the technical processes of preservation and transfer of material from one medium to another, including management of research and of consultative services; training and scholarly investigation into materials and printing. The Director will be responsible for over 350 staff and for managing annual expenditure of over £5 million.

Considerable senior managerial experience gained in libraries, the book trade or other institutions with a significant conservation programme. Sympathy with the aims and tasks of the Library is essential together with a broad knowledge of conservation. Experience in industry or business would also be relevant.

Salary: £20,491-£22,925. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 29 June) please write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answerphone service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G/5999/83.

The British Library

Roehampton Institute

Digby Stuart
Froebel
Southlands
Whitlands

Courses offered by the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education are in combined studies leading to university first and higher degrees. The Institute values to make the following appointments in the Department of Music from 1 September 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter.

LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC THERAPY

To teach a post-graduate Diploma course and to lead the development of study of music in rehabilitation. Salary (L1/S1) £7215-£13,443 plus London Allowance £338 per annum.

HALF-TIME LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC EDUCATION

With an interest in music in First and Middle Schools to contribute to Professional Studies courses in BEd (Hons) degree and the Post-graduate Certificate in Education. Salary (L1/S1) £3607-£5721 plus London Allowance £468 per annum.

VISITING LECTURER (1% DAYS PER WEEK) IN INSTRUMENTAL TEACHING METHODS

To assist with students preparing for instrumental teaching through the Post-graduate Certificate in Education, and to develop work in the field of instrumental pedagogy. The working days will vary from term to term but will normally include Mondays and/or Fridays. Fee will be £66.85 for a full day and £33.43 for a half day. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by writing (STATING CLEARLY WHICH POST) to:- R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richardson Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW16 5PH. Closing date for applications: Monday 27 June 1983.

Bedford College of Higher Education School of Science and Mathematics LECTURER II IN COMPUTING SCIENCE (re-advertisement)

An opportunity has arisen for an appointment to a senior teaching post in a wide range of initial and advanced courses to meet the needs of young and adult students and of local industry and commerce.

Applicants should have substantial applied computing experience and qualifications. Experience in one or more of the following would be an advantage:

Operating Systems, Pascal, Fortran, Assembly, Micro-computers.

LECTURER II IN COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to contribute to post-graduate courses for teachers in the application of Computers in Education. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of computer studies for students of computer science and non-advanced programmes.

Further details and application forms to be returned by 27 June 1983 available from the Director of Higher Education, Bedford College, 45151.

DEPARTMENT OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS 2 PART TIME TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS in MUSIC

Applications are invited for the above posts which will commence on 1-October, 1983. The posts offered are for 1-year in the first instance and are designed for applicants with a blend of theoretical understanding and practical musicianship.

Applicants' interests should be eclectic, lying mainly within the 20th Century. Duties will mainly comprise of teaching on the component of the BA Joint Honours (CMAA) and the BA Joint Honours (CMAA) and the BA Joint Honours (CMAA).

Job description and application form may be obtained from Asst. Principal (Academic Staff), WLIHE, Borough Road, Isleworth, Middx TW7 8DU.

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS SENIOR LECTURER in DRAMA

Applications are invited for the above post which will commence on 1 September, 1983.

Applicants will be expected to lead the proposed Drama component in the BA Joint Honours (CMAA). A blend of theoretical and practical theatre experience is sought and an understanding of course development will be a recommendation.

Job description and application form may be obtained from Asst. Principal (Academic Staff), WLIHE, Borough Road, Isleworth, Middx TW7 8DU.

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Please mention

The THES

when replying to adverts

REMINDER
copy for

classified

Ads in the

THES

should

arrive not

later than

10am

Monday

preceding

publication

Colleges of Further Education

The College must fill the following permanent posts for September 1983:

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

Senior Lecturer Business Studies	BS/0006
Lecturer 2 Management Studies	BS/0007
Lecturer 2 Accounting	BS/0008
Lecturer 2 Computer Studies	BS/0009
Lecturer 1 Accounting and Computing	BS/0010
Lecturer 1 Law	BS/0011
Lecturer 1 Secretarial Studies	BS/0012

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Lecturer 1 Telecommunications	ST/0010
Lecturer 1 Electrical and Electronic Eng.	ST/0011
Lecturer 1 Carpentry and Joinery	ST/0012
Lecturer 1 Biology	ST/0013
Salary: Senior Lecturer	£10,883-£12,562 (Bar)
Lecturer 2	£13,443
Lecturer 1	£7,215-£11,588
	£5,649-£9,735

For application form and further details please write to, or telephone:

A. W. Hodgson, Staffing Officer
Bradford & Ilkley Community College
Great Horton Road, Bradford BD7 1AY
Tel: Bradford 734844, Ext. 301.
Closing date for applications:
20th June 1983.

Taking up the challenge
of tomorrow today!
Bradford & Ilkley
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education HEAD OF FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND GENERAL STUDIES (Post No. BG 1)

The eight departments of the College are organised into two Faculties each with a Faculty Head. The posts are of a senior nature and are responsible for the control of four departments. The successful candidate will be expected to lead the College in an appropriate field of study and to be responsible for the development of the College in the field of Business and General Studies.

The salary will be on the basis of the Department Grade VI scale.

Preference will be given to individuals in the field of Business and General Studies who have achieved qualifications and/or business experience.

SENIOR LECTURER IN METHOD AND PRACTICE (Post No. BG 3058)

(Re-advertisement)

Applicants should be graduates with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of Business and General Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to lead the College in the field of Business and General Studies.

The salary will be on the basis of the Department Grade VI scale.

SENIOR LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS (Post No. ST 8018)

The successful candidate will be expected to lead the College in the field of Mathematics. The salary will be on the basis of the Department Grade VI scale.

LECTURER GRADE II IN PHARMACEUTICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (Post No. ST 8007)

The successful candidate will be expected to lead the College in the field of Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences. The salary will be on the basis of the Department Grade VI scale.

Further details and application forms to be returned by 27 June 1983 available from the Director of Higher Education, Bedford College, 45151.

Overseas

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL Department of Biological Sciences

Durban, South Africa
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons regardless of sex, race, colour or national origin for appointment to the post of:

LECTURER IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Recommendations include good general training in biology, experience in teaching first year biology students and interest or background in parasitology.

Salary in the range: R12,667 to R22,793 pa. The commencing salary notch will be dependent on the qualifications and/or experience of the successful applicant. In addition, a service bonus of 83% of one month's salary is payable annually.

Application forms, further particulars of the post and pension, medical aid, group insurance, staff bursary, housing loan and subsidy schemes, long leave conditions and travelling expenses on first appointment are obtainable from the Secretary, South African Universities Office, Chichester House, 270 High Holborn, London WC1V 7TE or the Registrar, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, 4001, with whom applications, on the prescribed form, must be lodged not later than 25 July, 1983 quoting the reference, D68/83.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following positions in the Federal University of Technology, ABEOKUTA:

School of Applied, Earth and Mineral Sciences

Posts:
Professors
Senior Lecturers
Lecturers I & II
Assistant Lecturers
Chief Technologists
Principal Technologists
Senior Technologists
Technologists I & II

Areas of Specialization
Department of Mathematical Sciences
Industrial Mathematics
Computer Science
Applied Statistics
Department of Physical Sciences
Industrial Physics
Electronics

Department of Chemical Sciences
Industrial Chemistry
Analytical Chemistry
Medical Chemistry
Petrochemical Science and Technology
Textile Science and Technology
Paper and Pulp Science and Technology

Department of Biological Sciences
Industrial Microbiology
Food Science and Technology
Biotechnology
Fisheries Science and Technology
Pests and Vector Technology
Molecular Biology and Genetic Engineering

Department of Geosciences
Applied Geology
Applied Geophysics
Applied Geochemistry
Industrial Mineralogy
Engineering Geology
Meteorology

Department of Hydrological Sciences
Hydrology
Water Resources Management

Department of Materials Science and Mineral
Processing
Metallurgy

2. School of Management
Posts:
Professors
Senior Lecturers
Lecturers I & II
Principal Technologists

Areas of Specialization
Department of Industrial Management
Industrial Management
Accounting
Industrial Psychology
Industrial Sociology
Industrial Economics

Department of Natural Resources
Management
Natural Resources Management
Geography (Economic and Physical)

Candidates will be expected to show evidence of academic and administrative leadership, research responsiveness to social problems and community service.

Successful candidates will be expected to organize, supervise and develop teaching and research in their disciplines.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 13
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 11
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 9
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 7
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 5
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 3
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 1
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.5
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.25
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.125
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.0625
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.03125
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.015625
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.0078125
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.00390625
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.001953125
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.0009765625
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.00048828125
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.000244140625
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.0001220703125
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.00006103515625
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 0.000030517578125
Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Lecturers I & II, Research Fellows I & II - US\$ 8
Candidates must possess good first degree, postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level) and evidence of some research experience in computer programming and software development. Level of appointment will depend on qualification, research output and years of relevant experience.

Assistant Lecturer - US\$ 6
Candidates must possess a Master's degree in an applied science discipline relevant to the programme of the institution.

Chief Technologist - US\$ 12
Candidates must possess AIST, FTC, HND, FIST or any other equivalent qualification acceptable to the University with specialization in relevant areas, and must have at least twelve years' working experience in a recognized research institution or industry.

Principal Technologist - US\$ 11
Candidates must possess a Master's degree in a science or technology discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Senior Technologist - US\$ 9
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist I & II - US\$ 8/07
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist I - US\$ 7
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist II - US\$ 6
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist III - US\$ 5
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist IV - US\$ 4
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist V - US\$ 3
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist VI - US\$ 2
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist VII - US\$ 1
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist VIII - US\$ 0.5
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist IX - US\$ 0.25
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist X - US\$ 0.125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XI - US\$ 0.0625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XII - US\$ 0.03125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XIII - US\$ 0.015625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XIV - US\$ 0.0078125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XV - US\$ 0.00390625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XVI - US\$ 0.001953125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XVII - US\$ 0.0009765625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XVIII - US\$ 0.00048828125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XIX - US\$ 0.000244140625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XX - US\$ 0.0001220703125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XXI - US\$ 0.00006103515625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XXII - US\$ 0.000030517578125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XXIII - US\$ 0.0000152587890625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XXIV - US\$ 0.00000762939453125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XXV - US\$ 0.000003814697265625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XXVI - US\$ 0.0000019073486328125
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Technologist XXVII - US\$ 0.00000095367431640625
Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend

Don's diary

Sunday

On Friday I had been shocked to learn that the CNAA re-submission for my MSc course must now be in by October instead of December. Spent most of today trying to convert a term structure into semesters and creating 45 hour units. Am not convinced that all the fiddling around is justified. I have not yet had the courage to tell my wife that the summer vacation is likely to be further eroded to meet the deadline. Finished the day looking at jobs in *The Times* and wishing I too was "new blood" and under 35.

Monday

Into work early today to spend most of the morning acting as a "friend" on behalf of a colleague involved in a long-term and confusing grievance/disciplinary matter. Tried desperately to defuse the situation before it grows out of proportion but fear it will develop into something bigger. Managed to pour some oil on the troubled waters although it may well need a new Thames Barrier to hold it back eventually. After lunch was told by head of school that I have been short-listed for a principal lecturer vacancy, but am not optimistic of obtaining the promotion next week. Spent an hour checking out commands and Calchem programs on the mainframe Prime computer. They all work well despite complaints of failure and lack of access by some of my colleagues. I am only too well aware that it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to develop new skills and acquire fresh knowledge while still carrying heavy lecturing and administrative loads.

Tuesday

The first letter I opened at the poly this morning was another request for a reference. I find it increasingly difficult to write encouraging remarks about poor students who don't even bother to inform me that they have listed me as a referee. Tried to clear out a few redundant files and then spent a tiresome hour trying out some purchased programs on the micro-computer which had just been moved to my office for this purpose. Became annoyed and had to miss lunch in order to catch a train to a lecture and demonstration on computer interfacing at the World Trade Centre. Found 10 minutes for a beer and sandwich just before the meeting started. The equipment was impressive, but can I squeeze a few hundred pounds more from the departmental funds at this time of the year? It would certainly help my MSc project student.

Managed to get back to the poly in time to deal with a few telephone messages, including two about the grievance matter. As I feared, it is getting more involved.

Wednesday

Managed to find that the first piece of mail I opened today was *Laboratory*. New with my views on the new breed of testing devices on the front page. That will raise a few eyebrows in the poly. At least I really applied chemistry. A real run around this morning. Students to calculate and berate, meetings to organize to discuss computing and a quick initial look at two project reports someone has handed on my desk for marking. Managed 25 minutes for lunch today before dashing back to the school office to meet a lecturer from another poly who is doing a survey on part-time SERC bursaries. Great after spending three years directing them to the wrong people! Quite a relief to return to the relative tranquility of the lecture theatre with my MSc students for an hour.

Thursday

In early this morning to do some photocopying of information sheets before the queue becomes too long or the machine breaks down. Spent most of the morning in a divisional meeting discussing new attitudes to the old problems of mid-semester exams, coursework assessment, tutorials and laboratory supervision. Found it difficult to follow on after that and to enthuse everyone about the need for more computing in the chemistry courses.

Just enough time for a civilized lunch today. Am still not quite clear where the afternoon vanished to. Started writing handouts and had a continuous procession of undergraduates seeking help, advice, jobs, references and a shoulder to cry on. Managed to start marking laboratory notebooks by late afternoon. No hope of leaving on time today, the books have to be handed back first thing tomorrow morning. In any case, I have arranged a meeting with two research students this evening. The second one turns up half an hour late blaming British Rail again for cancelling the trains, but at least seems keen on the project. I suggest and is prepared to dig out the references. Finally arrive home at half past eight in time to take my wife to the casualty department at the hospital. She had just cut her legs open falling down the garden steps while doing the mowing!

Friday

Up very early to avoid the traffic jams and to make time for checking experimental lists and equipment before a three hour laboratory session with second year BSc students. Have noticed a marked improvement in the quality of work since the start of the last few months and like to think it is a result of my guidance and comments. All but one of the students arrived on time; punctuality has also improved.

Sacrificed lunch-time today to do a four-mile road-run with a maths colleague. Gave us the opportunity to talk about more collaboration on computing and data processing. Can see that I am being taken over by VDUs, disk drives and QWERTY keyboards. No lecturing this afternoon as the students' union has another of its regular round of general meetings. Gave me the chance to clear some of my desk by recycling papers. Have also been lumbered with the job of assessing word processor needs for the whole of the faculty. Find it difficult to locate any company that can supply a word processor which can handle mathematical formulae, chemical symbols and the Greek alphabet all at the same time. Am relieved to get off the telephone in order to meet with first year students for whom I am the personal tutor. Try hard to calm any pre-examination nerves and to encourage them in their revision.

Saturday

The quiet for the week is complete. My wife and I are at the end of the family are out. I can spend the morning looking at the structure and preparing the general outline for the course committee. Also I have to find time to start on a review paper on preparative chromatography. I finish the week looking at what I have written for *The Times* and feeling how far I have moved from being a chemistry lecturer to becoming a paper-pusher and keyboard operator. I find it is too easy to allow the paperwork and self-perpetuating committees to seduce me away from the real task of guiding students and imparting knowledge.

Ron Denney

The author is senior lecturer in chemistry at Thames Polytechnic, Woolwich.

Loving our Third World neighbours

"Love thy Neighbour" says the Bible, and of the many ways this directive can be interpreted, aid to Third World countries ("Less Developed Countries") has long been one of major importance both in the Communist and Capitalist economies. Much has been written about "hard" and "soft" loans, or aid with and without strings. The Brandt Report considers the issues at length. But there is growing evidence that established tenets are being challenged which culminated recently in a letter to *The Times* by Professors Yamey and Lord Bauer, of the London School of Economics. In that letter, which will earn them few friends, they argued (to oversimplify) that aid did little good and brought few real or intangible returns, and that it was all too often abused. Their facts and arguments are difficult to refute, which perhaps explains the poor response (on a fairly emotive issue) to their sadly.

The difficult question is to assess to what extent the graduate or postgraduate produced in our colleges or universities is someone of real use to his or her country or to what extent can the cost of their support and training be regarded as a real return. It will be argued that at times, that return may have a decidedly negative value. Should we set aside right away the classical vocational fields, medicine, veterinary science, dentistry and law? Not, perhaps, before asking what has happened to the "barefoot doctor" concept, which seems to have been quietly stifled in most cases by the coincident interests of that profession both here and in the Third World.

But let us, to demonstrate a case, take as example the chemistry graduate, as he might be produced at any UK university or polytechnic, and let us consider his impact, cost and benefit on returning to Egypt, Morocco, the Sudan, Nigeria or any of the countries whose students we are accustomed to welcoming here. A typical UK honours chemistry syllabus, though being steadily revised and updated, demands establishments still retain the same overall form within which is the implicit assumption that the graduate is destined to enter either the chemical industry, a research establishment or perhaps perform an analytical chemistry function somewhere, or last of all, by entering the teaching profession, close the educational loop once again.

Goodbye GLC, hello school board

It is awkward writing a column in the middle of a general election with the outcome still in the balance; but it does enable me to share some idle thoughts on one particular ill-thought-out election promise - the Greater London (abolition of Ken Livingstone) Bill which we are promised in the event of a Conservative victory. It seems to have been born of that somewhat puerile logic that states: "If you can't win the match, pick up the football and take it home". It won't save a penny.

Anyone who remembers the last bout of local government reorganisation can have full confidence that it will cost millions in disruption, redundancy and "rip and replace" over the next few years. Having expensively invented the GLC and the metropolitan counties, the Conservatives now seem to want to expensively dismantle them.

For those who know what they do, for the County of London goes, what about all the other ones? If they dissolve Labour's metropolitan counties, it follows, as night follows day, that one day Labour will dismantle the Conservative shires.

But there is another, equally radical, consequence of the Conservative proposal and myopic enthusiasm for pilorying publicly Mr Livingstone, Mr Morris et al. Unwittingly they may have rejuvenated the London School Board, but the capital without evidence of the London School Board, its initials are carved with the date 1875, 1885, 1895 - on hundreds of former

In spite of this, it is now broadly true to say that only a small minority of graduate chemists leaving universities today enter the chemical industry, whose annual intake is little bigger than the total yearly output of a handful of our universities. The remainder find themselves jobs in a range of niches.

What is important to recognize is that the UK, and other developed economies, are so complex, that the mere making of chemicals forms but a small part of the requirement for chemical knowledge. Even after accounting for the educational demand for chemistry graduates, we have chemical newspapers, chemical journals, scientific journals, science trade newspapers, health and safety inspectors - in short a plethora of professions where a knowledge of chemistry forms a useful (if not essential) background to performing a job.

But in the LDCs this infrastructure is virtually absent. There is virtually no chemical industry, no publishing activity, health and safety is therefore not a large area of activity. Patents, advertising and other supporting activities such as information retrieval operate at a low level, if at all. In spite of this, such countries possess significant numbers of Western-trained graduates and postgraduates. What do they do? The major occupation is teaching, and there can be few more staggering sights in higher education than to see, for example, the university practical lab at a university such as Khartoum, where hundreds of students work side by side. They are learning a subject which one suspects, like Greats at Oxford, has no direct application, but is seen by someone as a praiseworthy training.

Some of these, perhaps most them, end up as school teachers and thus the loop becomes totally closed. But at the end of the day, chemistry, which should be about making and using chemicals, has been debased to a near ritualistic exercise. The point is reinforced when one learns that even the "chemical" activities of the old guildsmen of Europe, the making of dyes, or as not practised in these countries or if so quite apart from the chemistry scene. Precious metals lost in jewellery or photography are not recovered, simple chemicals are not made. Such industrial activities as involve chemistry (for example mineral extraction and processing, glass bottle making, car battery manufacture), tend to operate in virtually sealed environments where know-how is imported, and contact with local universities is limited if it exists at all.

Whether they be graduates or post-graduates, academic scientists in the

LDCs also acquire a further "value" from their Western training, namely the merits and virtues of doing research. Speak to any editor of a scientific journal and they will tell you of their embarrassment and wasted time at having to deal with large numbers of pitifully poor manuscripts submitted in hopes of publication.

Many of them bend over backwards, making allowances for the difficulties. But it remains sadly true that the volume of such manuscripts emanating from the LDCs is substantial (and growing) and yet of minimal value and interest to readers of these journals. In short, the research, like the teaching of the subject, has become something of a ritual and "manhood" (promotion actually) in many LDCs is achieved after a set number of papers have been published. Of the quality of such papers, nothing is said or laid down.

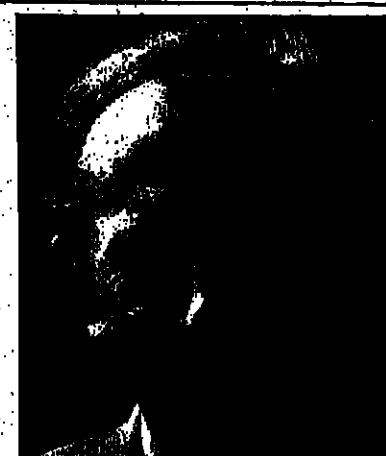
It could be argued, I believe, that we have failed these people. We have taught them the nuts and bolts of a science (chemistry is just an example here) without imparting to them the underlying ethos, that the "nuts and bolts" are of little use unless to support some sort of structure, or that research is not copying through lists of compounds to find one whose equilibrium constant has, for some reason, never been reported, most probably because no-one was interested, while in a well-equipped lab, the answer might be derived in a couple of days. Here are chemistry graduates who, quite possibly, have never visited a chemical factory. Thus, unmotivated, ill-equipped to perform any function but the ritualistic transmission of their knowledge to others, who doubtless will repeat the process, the cycle continues, possibly the message being slightly degraded at each new transmission cycle.

It may well be that providing the brightest of their people with our traditional scientific education is the best thing to be done given all the circumstances. But as far as I know, no-one has ever convened a meeting where the issue has been thoroughly aired, and where the vested interests, both on our side and on the part of the pretty comfortably-off professional middle classes in theirs, are contained.

As long as overseas aid is assured, the creature comfort of these gentlemen will be relatively immune. Only if Professors Lord Bauer and Yamey have their way, will the stimulus to change ever appear.

Anselm Kuhn

The author is a senior lecturer at the University of London.



Christopher Price

elementary schools still proudly scattered across London. It was a democratic powerhouse, directly elected, ruling a rate and passionately devoted to education; it was dismantled as a result of a plot remarkably similar to the Lords' judgment which brought down Ken Livingstone's "Pares Pair" scheme in 1981 - the Cockerton judgment.

Mr T. Barclay Cockerton was the London District Auditor, and he decided that the board had no business teaching anything more sophisticated than reading, writing and arithmetic and should close down the science and art classes they had developed in response to their charges' insatiable thirst for knowledge. So the LCC achieved its takeover bid for London education, and with one hiccup, has held it ever since.

In theory, ILGA still remains a sub-committee of the GLC. The Conservatives now say, with an airy ignorance, that ILGA can be a "joint board". It can't. The idea has been proposed twice before - in 1902 and 1960 - and

rejected as impracticable. If every other local education authority in England is directly elected, London's must be also; and if the Conservatives are so frightened of Ken Livingstone that they won't trust Londoners to elect representatives for any other task, then we'll have to go back to the London School Board and elect them to run education on its own. Certainly they may try their joint committee of London boroughs but it will collapse after a year or two when Westminster or Wandsworth or Lambeth pull out and declare UDI.

Moreover the issue is a bigger one now than it was in 1889. Then it was about "topping up" elementary education, now it's about primary, secondary, tertiary and higher education. A "joint board" can't plan and negotiate on that scale. When a future Labour government is abolishing the Shire counties, I suspect it could simultaneously set up a democratically elected education board for London.

A final clue to the 48th Parliament of the United Kingdom can be found in the Education Select Committee, and tinged with both regret and satisfaction: First, the regret, I am sorry we never quite finished our report on Public Records and the 30 year rule. I wish I didn't have to wait until my eighteenth birthday before I can find out the real story of the Belgrano and the escalation of the Falklands War.

Second, the satisfaction. We did complete a report on further and higher education in N. Ireland which is to be published - in a somewhat messy and unofficial manner - very soon. I have always believed that some joint link on the work bench and in the lecture room could be one of the keys to a final solution of our century-old festering wound on John Bull's other island. In retrospect, it may turn out to have been our most important report.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

True cost of research in the arts

Sir, - The statement attributed to the chairman-elect of the University Grants Committee that in the arts "research comes for free" (*THE Times*, May 27) is wrong; that he believes it suggests an even more depressing future for researchers in the humanities and social sciences.

The implication to be drawn from the statement (and from others like it, such as the Morrison report) is that a salary plus a small amount of support (a room, a desk, and a tiny amount of secretarial assistance) are all the resources needed to promote research in the humanities and social sciences. This is not so. Substantial amounts of three types of resource are necessary.

First, researchers in these fields need time. While most scientists and engineers are teaching, administering, or attending meetings, their research is probably continuing, because they have technicians and research assistants, plus graduate students, to maintain the experiments. But for a scholar in the humanities and social sciences, involvement in teaching and administration means that the research stops, for nobody else can do the reading and thinking which is the main research activity. (Background support, in the preparation of bibliographies, for example, is rare.)

Secondly, such researchers need access to a well-fund research library; without this, they are impotent. And thirdly, those researchers need money for travel and accommodation, to gain access to those library and other resources that cannot be made available locally.

In recent years, the resources allocated to these three necessities for research in the humanities and social sciences have been reduced substantially. Despite what was said in the UGC letter of June 1981 regarding time for research, student-staff ratios

have been increased, with a consequent erosion of research time. The provision of study leave is far from generous, and the general demands of operations in increasingly bureaucratic institutions further reduce the ability of scholars to set time aside for research activity. And as for library resources, these have been subject to some of the severest cuts. ("University library spending has fallen 55 per cent during the last two governments": *THE Times*, May 27).

I can only hope that the first task of the incoming chairman of the UGC will be to acquaint himself of the nature of research needs in all areas of the universities. Statements such as that reported are not only extremely deprecating to those who know the real situation, they are also potentially very dangerous.

R. J. JOHNSTON
Professor of Geography,
University of Sheffield.

Sir, - Your reporter's otherwise accurate account of Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer's address to the Association of University Teachers' council meeting could be taken to imply, by omission, that it was received with meek resignation, if not with acclamation. He was indeed given, as I know he would agree, a very courteous hearing; and his recognition of the damage done to the universities by the current cuts, and his implied strictures on the UGC for the secretive and irrational manner of its implementation of them were undoubtedly - if somewhat sceptically

appreciated. Council members were, however, considerably angered by his apparent willingness to accept that some departmental might not be funded for research by his light-hearted claim that research in the arts and humanities

blanked out parts of the text. He assured me that the missing paragraphs, or pages, did not refer to my examination. As that document was composed specifically about my case, I must infer that the omissions concealed personal allegations against me which the Privy Council accepted, without question or referral, to me.

As Mrs Hawkins noted in her letter following upon Mr Moore's analysis, the record of the Privy Council in granting some remedy in only two out of 40 cases, demonstrates how heavily the odds are weighted against the student. I complained to the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor, both of whom replied that they had no powers to intervene. A complainant against a university is, therefore, denied the elementary justice granted to anyone indicted for petty crime.

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR J. WILSON, M.Sc.
37 Derrymore Road,
Willyerby,
Hull

Sir, - In your edition of May 20, Guy de Maupassant provides a description of the student unrest in Paris during the month of May. He mentions regular confrontations between the police and students of the Catholic Faculties of the Rue d'Assas.

It is quite erroneous to claim that any students from the second of these faculties were involved in any kind of confrontation with the police. In view of the wide readership of *THE Times* and the excellent quality of the information it provides, I should be grateful if you would draw this distinction to the attention of your readers.

Yours faithfully,
MONSIEUR PIERRE EY
Institut Catholique de Paris,

each year on an unrealistically low cash allowance for pay increases, the effect is cumulatively debilitating and its implications high on our agenda for discussion with the new Government.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY CASTON
Secretary General
Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals.

has been taking place for many years, and continues to take place.

The university also is planning an expansion of its journalism school.

Yours sincerely,
DR TIM MADGE,
The City University.

"comes for free" (has nobody told him about the cost of books and how the cuts have affected library expenditures?), by his declared preference for the - in AUT members' view - very unsatisfactory American tenure system, and by his suggestion that early retirement of academics might in future not be entirely voluntary.

So strong was the feeling, in fact, that members insisted on my making a statement from the chair, while Sir Peter was still with us, reaffirming the AUT's determination to defend tenure, to resist compulsory redundancies and to fight for proper funding of research throughout the university system. No volume meter was needed to register the fact that this statement was more warmly received than the remarks which provoked it.

Yours faithfully,
STEVE RUHEMANN,
President,
Association of University Teachers.

Sir, - In reporting Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer's speech to the AUT you quote him, when speaking of scholarship and research, as saying that in the arts there was no issue as "research comes for free". But does it? In my experience as a university librarian the members of the faculties of arts and humanities have always claimed (rightly) that the university library is in practice their laboratory.

The task of selecting, acquiring, organizing, exploiting and maintaining books and related material for this particular laboratory now costs an awful lot of money! And, of course, the scientists use it too.

Yours sincerely,
F. J. E. HURST
Librarian
New University of Ulster.

University redundancies

Sir, - I was astonished to read (*THE Times*, May 27) about the joint university/Association of University Teachers committee at the University of Reading which has "agreed provisionally that contracts for new staff should be dismissed for redundancy for financial exigencies". It was not to comment that deans would eventually decide which individuals should go.

This convinces me once and for all that the AUT must be a club and not a protective association. The Reading idea is inviting abuse and victimization. To begin with I can imagine that at the same time as individuals are sacked vice chancellors are still living in highly subsidized accommodation, being driven around in expensive cars, and generally winning and dining. Similarly the ridiculously high salaries paid to professors will continue; some of whom were appointed through the gravy train 1960s and wouldn't even get an interview for a lectureship these days. Moreover to try to give responsibility for the axing to deans is pure madness. Some obviously would not doubt enjoy it, but it surely would be an unenviable task for the majority.

What really worries me - following on from the malicious and unsubstantiated Gould report, and the more recent unsubstantiated claims made at Warwick - is that it is an invitation for biased, corrupt and vindictive members of university establishments to compile hit lists. Anyone who is either left, trouble, vocal or whatever - rather than simply putting their head down and doing nothing - will be likely candidates for victimization.

BOB MULLEN
School of economic and social studies,
University of East Anglia.

CNAA millions

Sir, - The £3m surplus of the Council for National Academic Awards recently reported surely could not have accumulated by inadvertence. Perhaps domestic austerities of a Cartesian rigour are the cause of it. Who knows? Or has there been overcharging in fees? There seems to be here yet another reason for the establishment of some kind of independent users' council to monitor the council's doings.

Yours truly,
H. MACL. CURRIE
Professor and Head of Department of Humanities,
Teesside Polytechnic.

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut or amend them if necessary.

Union View

Changing for better or for worse?

It is probably just as well that the Leverhulme final report was published during the election period. No one, other than the editor of *THE Times* who has been called on to make instant comments. Comments that might not perhaps have done justice to the work and thought that has gone into the nine reports.

The final report is a summary of the strategic proposals made in the various earlier studies, which are intended as fuel for debate on the development of higher education over the next 15 years. If we as unions have been successful in making higher education an election issue, then we can probably expect a lot of attention to be given to the Leverhulme findings.

The report seems to suggest that we should use the 23 per cent drop in school leavers over the next 12 years to pay for a radical rethink on increased access and on the policies which might encourage it. They call this "adaptation without growth". What isn't always clear in their later proposals is whether they mean, in reality, adaptation with a declining share of resources as numbers fall.

Excellence in Diversity starts off well. The well being of today's children, in work and leisure, will depend on their knowledge, skills and creativity. The role of universities, polytechnics and colleges is crucial but they must adapt to new tasks and to the needs of new types of students. They must have a sense of mission. There must be changes which make more visible the contribution of higher education to the economy and society. They must remedy the educational and social deficiencies which lead to low participation by working class children, ethnic minorities, women, and to regional differences. Hear, Hear.

AUT

They go on to place blame for these deficiencies. The main bogey is seen as the three-year honours degree, dictating excessive specialization in secondary and higher education. Resurrecting the proposal for a two-year degree course, rejected at the Diploma of Higher Education in 1972. Does it really make sense to suggest that an honours degree can be added on to this base in a further one year's study for the select few? And won't potential students see it as a second-class, catch-penny qualification?

The report summarily dismisses two issues on which the cooperation of the academic community may well depend. On the central issue of whether research and good undergraduate teaching are indivisible, it remains agnostic. But its conclusion that "different institutions will have a different balance of teaching and research" will ring alarm bells, particularly in those institutions which did badly out of the "new blood" allocation. Like the aspiring chairman of the University Grants Committee, it emphasizes selective scholarship rather than universal research.

On the question of tenure, while recognizing the need to defend intellectual activity from undue pressure, it argues that these rights can be protected through existing employment legislation. Nothing, however, suggests that current legislation can protect against determined or intellectual victimization of the kind which would threaten academic freedom, nor was it designed for this. If we are to look for greater accountability and flexibility, better arguments than this are required.

All of this is a pity, because on other things the report makes a lot of sense. It is a fair analysis of current problems of access, resources and funding and its approach to institutional change and a new professionalism is interesting. But if the current approach of systematic cuts in resources continues, there is no likely to be much faith that any change will be for the better.

Diana Warwick
The author is general secretary of the Association of University Teachers.